The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 17.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—Gladstone has recovered his usual good health.

—The Austin (Texas) *State Journal* has suspended.

—The outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,306,237.

—ExPresident Baez, of San Domingo, is on his way to New York.

—The new amendments to the Texas Constitution have been adopted by over 21,000 majority.

—The Wisconsin State Grange was in session in Janesville yesterday. The order is constantly gaining strength.

—The contest for the United States Senatorship in Texas increases in interest. There are now five candidates.

—The annual meeting of the Expressmen's National Mutual Benefit Association commenced in Indianapolis yesterday.

—The Georgia State Grange met at Atlanta yesterday. Two hundred and seventy-five Granges were represented.

—The political troubles in Austin, Texas, have completely quieted down. Preparations are being made for a grand inauguration ball.

—A caucus of the Louisiana Senate has telegraphed to Mr. Pinchback, at Washington, that a new election is not desirable at present in that State.

—The Colleges Rowing Association voted nine to three in favor of the Saratoga course for the next regatta. Amherst, Dartmouth and Harvard voted no.

—The British Government has decided to prosecute several persons for conspiring to obtain a British registry for a French vessel, which was destined to convey arms to the Carlists in Spain.

—The New York Grand Jury, having been informed that the sugar refiners were in the habit of using deliterious substances in putting up their syrup, has ordered an investigation by the Health Commissioner.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention yesterday completed the amendments to the judicial article. General Ewing introduced a new section, introducing proportional representation in the election of Supreme Judges.

—In a joint Convention of the Maryland General Asembly, yesterday, Governor William Pinckney Whyte was declared duly elected United States Senator for a term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1875. Barnes Compton, Democrat, was elected State Treasurer.

—Last Thursday a son of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, named James, aged about fourteen, and a companion named Thomas Robinson, left their home in Omaha, and have not since been heard from.

—The principal anthracite coal companies in New York have voted to conduct the business the coming year the same as last, increasing the price ten cents per ton monthly. A schedule of prices was adopted yesterday for March, substantially the same as for the opening month last year.

—At Shelbyville, Indiana, yesterday forenoon, a committee of ladies visited all the liquor saloons and other places where liquors are sold, and held prayer meetings, imploring the dealers to give up their traffic. At one or two places they were treated rudely, but were generally courteously received.

—The National Convention of Health Boards met in Washington yesterday. Among the delegates present were M. A. Arnholdt, A. Arthurs, Wm. Snively, and Crosby Gray, of Pittsburgh; Malo-P. Jewett, LL. D., of Milwaukee; R. Sparrow, of Columbus, and C. Hass, of Allegheny City. A. W. Boardman presided.

—Ex Governor Warmouth asserts that Senator Carpenter and General Butler have agreed on a new election bill for the State of Louisiana, which will be introduced in both Houses of Congress on next Monday, and that after a canvass of the Democrats in the House, he did not find one who would not vote for the bill, and feels confident that it will pass both Houses next week.

—On January 1st the firm of Sage & Co., representing themselves to be a branch of an extensive establishment in Detroit of the same name, opened a wholesale liquor and rectifying house in St. Louis. A few days ago they procured from the banks in that city an advance of $5,000 on a warehouse receipt for two hundred barrels of whisky in store. They also made purchases and gave checks on several city banks, and obtained money on sight drafts drawn on parties East all of which were either thrown out by the Clearing House or came back protested. This latter fact became known yesterday, when several attachments were issued The week in the store was seized, and the two two hundred barrels said to contain whisky were found to be filled with water. In the meantime Sage & Co. decamped, leaving nothing behind them excepting the evidence of their villainy.

FOREIGN.

—The Carlist forces have withdrawn from Santander.

—The Prussian Reichstag has been convoked for the 5th of Februar .

—A. H. Hoffman, of Fallersleben, a popular German poet, died yesterday, aged 75.

—The French Assembly Deputy Haenjens has sent seconds to M. Gambetta with a challenge to fight a duel.

—Gen. Dominiques, at the head of the central Spanish army, has opened the campaign against the Carlists in Valencia.

—Visconti Venosta has received from the Duke DeCazes a dispatch warmly expressing the friendly feeling of France towards Italy.

—The London *Times* publishes the substance of a note from Prince Bismarck, which holds the French Government accountable for the violence of the Ultramontne press in France.

—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a speech at an educational meeting in Manchester, England, last Tuesday evening, explained and commented on the common school system of the United States.

—Private letters from the Gold Coast report that great sickness prevails among the troops of Sir Garnet Woolesly, the disease proving fatal in many cases within a few hours after the attack.

—Bareia, late a member of the Cartagenian Junta, has written a letter to his friends, advising them to abandon federalism and support the National Government until the Carlist insurrection is suppressed.

—In the French Assembly the Left submitted an interpellation of the Government regarding its treatment of the press, which, after violent debate, was laid on the table by a majority of one hundred.

—A deputatation of English workingmen, headed by Joseph Arch, yesterday waited upon Gladstone, and argueed the propriety of extending the electoral franchise to agricultural laborers. Gladstone expressed himself in favor of their object, but advised them to be patient, pointing out the magnitude and weightiness of the measure and the brief duration of Parliament.

—George H. Wholley, a member of the British Parliament, has written to the papers persisting that the statement made by Jean Luie during his examination as a witness for the Tichborne claimant was true, expressing his belief that the so-called confession made by Luie in his subsequent trial on a charge of perjury was obtained by bribery. For this Wholley has been summoned to appear and answer on a charge of contempt of Court.

ACCIDENTS.

—The engine of a freight train exploded near Pass Manchac, La., killing the engineer and fireman, and wrecking four cars.

—A New Haven train ran into the Harlem local train in the railroad tunnel yesterday morning, demolishing the rear car of the latter and wounding four passengers, one seriously.

CRIMES.

—White Spirit, a young Winnebago Indian confined in the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., on a life sentence for murder, feigned insanity, and attacked the warden and his assistant on Saturday. On Monday he attacked a man named Carter with a spade, who shot him.

—A McConnellsville (Ohio) dispatch says Mr. Applebee, an old and respected merchant of Plainville, Athens county, was murdered last Tuesday night. He was called to go from his house to the store about nine o'clock by strangers. An hour later his wife sent a messenger, who found him hanging dead in the store, bearing marks of extreme violence.

The "Siamese."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The death of the Siamese twins recalls a similar case to befound in Lyson's Magna Britannica, vol. 1, page 409. The case is as follows: "In the parish register at Wantage, in Berkshire, is the following remarkable entry: 'September, 1598.—A strange miracle! The nineteen days was buried two men children, growing together from the breast to the navels, having all their right members each of them, being the children of John Russell and Elizabeth his wife.'"

I. C.

Allegheny City, January 21, 1874.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Immediate Resumption of Specie Payments Advocated by Senator Merrimon.

Foreign Governments to be Invited to Participate in the Centennial Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions for Female Suffrage.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Boutwell, Sherman, Fenton, Ramsey, Wright, Chandler, Anthony and others from women in various parts of the country asking for legislation conferring upon them the right to vote. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial of the Indianapolis Woman's Suffrage Association, protesting against "the passage of a law limiting suffrage in the territories to males. Referred.

Expenditures of the Interior Department.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the annual expenditures of that Department, with a recommendation that it should not be printed on account of it being voluminous.

Mr. STEWART thought the document should be printed, as it would disseminate much information as to the Indian expenditures.

The subject was recommitted.

Government Property at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the Senate as to the sale of Government property at Harper's Ferry, and the pending suits in relation thereto. Passed.

Manufacture and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate as to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. He recommended that it be passed. It was placed on the calendar.

An Act Explained.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on a bill explanatory of the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage of March 2d, 1799. Passed. This is the bill introduced by Senator Fenton on the 8th of December last. It provides that nothing contained in the act referred to shall be so construed as to vitiate or involve the confiscation of an entire invoice in consequence of any item or items contained in the same being undervalued, but that such confiscation shall apply only to the merchandise actually undervalued in such invoice.

Prohibiting the Publication of Speeches.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution forbidding the publication of remarks in the Congressional Record, or any portion of the speeches not actually delivered in the Senate or House of Representatives. Referred.

The Finances.

Consideration was resumed of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt measures to redeem the pledge of the public faith, and furnish currency of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and

Mr. MERRIMON addressed the Senate. He favored the immediate resumption of specie payments, and hoped that glorious event would transpire on July 4th, 1876, that every dollar of greenbacks be redeemed in gold. Then, in the meantime, let the volume of currency be increased at least one hundred millions. He spoke of the unequal distribution of the currency and the pressing needs of the South on account thereof.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Comptroller of the Currency had authority now to withdraw twenty-five millions from New England and give it to the South and West, or States which have not their proper proportion.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—How long would it stay there?

Mr. SHERMAN.—That is another question.

Mr. MERRIMON said, in reply to the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), he believed much the money was in the South it would go back very slowly if the banks of New York and New England did not offer interest for it. As those States pay interest, the money goes there. He denies that the currency was redundant as compared with the circulation of France and England. He would like to see Congress grant a charter for a great national bank, with a capital of one hundred millions in shares of twenty-five dollars each, so that the whole people could have stock in it. Sectional interests had once come near destroying the Government, and unless Congress does something to produce an equilibrium in the industries, more trouble would be the result.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired if the gentleman believed Congress could produce this equilibrium. Could it say how many factories there should be, where located, etc.?

Mr. MERRIMON said Congress could improve the harbors and rivers of the West, open up the natural advantages of the country, encourage ship building, and thousands of other things could be done to produce such an equilibrium. But while we go on with this sectional legislation—California with one interest, New England with another, the South with another, and when they come in conflict—the result will be a crash. They did it once, and would again.

The debate was continued betwen Messrs. Merrimon and Edmunds until 3:15, when the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Judges in the Territories.

Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Legislatures in the several organized territories, except Utah, at each regular session, to make an assignment of Judges to hold Courts in the districts, and when the Legislature fails to do so, then the Judges of such territory shall make an assignment, to continue till the close of the next regular session of the Legislature. He explained that the exception of Utah was not because of no legislation, but that there the Governor made an assignment of Judges. The bill was passed.

The Centennial.

Mr. KELLY, from the Select Committee on the Centennial Exposition, reported a bill, reciting that at the various international expositions that have been held in foreign countries, the United States had been represented in pursuance of invitations given by the Governments of those countries, and requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the international exposition to be held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the United States, in the year 1876.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) inquired whether Congress would not be required to make an appropriation to carry the matter through.

Mr. KELLY replied that that question was not involved in the bill at all.

Mr. HALE (Me.) warned the House that the plan was to get the President and the Secretary of State committed to this great Philadelphia Fourth of July celebration, and if this bill was passed, Congress would be called on within the next two years for appropriations ranging from five to ten millions dollars.

Mr. KELLY said Mr. Hale misapprehended alike the purpose and scope of the bill. He denied that the Government would be put to any expense.

Mr. KASSON suggested that Mr. Kelly permit an amendment to be offered which would remove much of the objection to the bill, providing that in commutesting such invitations to foreign Governments it shall be done in such language as not to present it as an enterprise guaranteed by the Government of the United States.

Mr. KELLY said that unless he heard dissent from the members of the Centennial Committee he would not object to let the amendment be offered.

Mr. RANDALL.—I will object.

Mr. KELLY remarked that the members of the Centennial Committee objected to the amendment, and therefore he could not admit it.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) claimed that the Government had so far committed itself in the matter that it could not retreat without shame and national mortification. The committee would bring before the House this session a proposition asking frankly for the Government aid. He would see whether Congress would refuse to appropriate three or four million dollars for this great purpose of peace, while it can give forty, fifty or sixty millions a year for the army and navy. The time was coming when millions of the people's money would be bought more available for purposes of peace and progress than for engienry for murdering men.

The debate was continued at length.

Mr. SMITH (Ohio) said: One gentleman connected with the commission has assured me that they would require before they were through with it seven million dollars from the General Government.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.).—He never had any authority to say that.

Mr. SMITH.—He was a gentleman of the commission from Ohio (Randall). He ought to be off the commission.

Mr. KELLY.—Seven millions will cover the whole cost.

Mr. SMITH.—We all know that the expense always exceeds the estimates. We are frankly told that Congress will have to furnish five millions, and that means an additional million or two.

Mr. G. F. HOAR.—Does not the communication which the President has already made to foreign Governments pledge this Government as much as this bill can do?

Mr. SMITH.—I know what had been done in this matter embarrasses Congress.

Mr. G. F. HOAR.—Are we not pledged already?

Mr. SMITH.—We are not pledged, because in the law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners Congress reserves the right to refuse to appropriate one dollar, but if we pass this bill it means that Congress is committed to this very large expenditure. He thought the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations should be heard from before the bill was passed.

Mr. SYPHER was in favor of the celebration, and wanted to have it made a regular national love feast.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Wis.) said that the voice of his State was a unit in responding to Pennsylvania for whatever was right, just, reasonable and patriotic.

The debate closed, and Mr. HALE (Me.) moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost—yeas, 42; nays, 206.

The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays, only four members rising to demand the yeas and nays.

The following is the affirmative vote on the motion to lay the bill on the table: Messrs. Adams, Arthurs, Barber, Beck, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Brown, Buckner, Bufflnton, Bundy, Burchard, Caldwell, Cannon, Clark (Missouri), Coburn, Coke, Donnan, Durham, Freeman, Garfield, Giddings, Hale (Me.), Harris, (Ga.), Hatcher, Hoskins, Kasson, Lawrence, McCreary, McLean, Mellish, Milliken, Monroe, Neal, Niblack, Potter, Read, Robinson (Ohio), Sherwood, Smith (Ohio), Waldron and Wilson (Iowa) —42.

West Virginia Contested Election.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case, the question being which of the two elections held on different days, and resulting differently, was the legal and valid one. After discussion, and without any action, the question went over till to-morrow. The House then took a recess till half past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill for revising and consolidating the statutes.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 21.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced to amend the civil code so as to transfer the jurisdiction in the case of peace warrants to the Probate Courts.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Penitentiary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the contract system for convict labor.

Mr. Worthington offered a resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which was laid on the table. The amendment proposed is to add a sixteenth article to the amendments to the Constitution, vesting the supreme judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court of Appeals, to be composed of ten judges, seven to constitute a quorum, and the United States to be divided into ten districts, in each of which one of said judges shall reside, and be elected by the electors of such districts.

In the House bills were introduced for the protection of physicians and surgeons against unjust prosecution for alleged malpractice; to provide for the annual appointment of directors to the Penitentiary; to authorize County Commissioners to issue special permits for stock to run at large; and to provide for the inspection of flour and meal in sacks or barrels.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to fifteen millions, and the taxation for all purposes to twelve and a half mills, guaranteeing the principal and interest of the new consolidated bonds to be issued in a funding debt, and providing that the revenues of each year derived from taxation shall be devoted solely to the expenses of that year, passed the House to-day by a unanimous vote. They had previously passed the Senate. The bill funding all valid outstanding bonds of the State at sixty cents on the dollar in 7 per cent. bonds, principal and interest secured by the foregoing constitutional amendments, was also passed by the House, by a large majority. It repeals all contingent debts of the State, consisting of bonds issued and stock not subscribed, amounting to over eighteen millions. The bill, with two slight amendments, is substantially the same as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. It goes to the Senate for concurrence.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting of the Expressmen's National Mutual Benefit Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 21.—The annual meeting of the Expressmen's National Mutual Benefit Association commenced here to-day. Of the fifty-four divisions, the Secretary reported thirty-one of them represented, and to consider the credentials of the delegates, the President appointed C. W. Mitchell, W. B. Armstrong and J. M. Thatcher. After some discussion it was ordered that all parties having delegate powers from the Secretaries were entitled to vote while waiting for the Credential Committee's report.

The President submitted his annual address, which was brief and pointed. He saw much in the yearly record for congratulation, there being a gain of two hundred and thirteen in the first class and nearly one hundred in the second, and he recommended the establishment of a permanent fund of $25,000, the interest of which is to pay the general expenses.

Grand Secretary Dewitt's report shows the total number of members during 1873 to be 2,179; died, 22; forfeited, 82; present membership, first class 1,975, second do. 163; total, 2,138; receipts during 1873, $49,988.73; amounts paid on printing, $64 08; incidental $52; on claims, $384 40; Grand Secretary's salary, $1,000; Division Secretaries' salaries $2,-696 95; leaving the present balance in the Treasury $3,177.70; total receipts since organization, $193,025; paid on death claims $178,054; other expenses $11,193.94; balance as above stated, $3,777.70.

Letters from the Presidents and Superintendents of various express companies were read, showing sympathy with the object of the Association.

The following officers were elected this morning for the next year: President, Geo. Bingham, of Pittsburgh; Vice President, Chas. Fargo, of Chicago; and Grand Secretary, S. Dewitt, of Elmira.

WILKESBARRE.

Meeting of Miners—The Cause of the Dissatisfaction Explained—A Satisfactory Settlement Probable.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., January 21.—A mass meeting of miners was held here to-day, and the work of organization was continued. Just before the meeting adjourned a number of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co., said that the great dissatisfaction existing among the miners of that company, who were without work, was caused by the employment of 800 men to fight the fire in the Empire Mine and the non payment of the company as yet for December. He said that there was an agreement between the miners of that company that if the wages due for a month's work were not paid between the 15th and 20th of the following month, they should stop work until they were paid. He then made a motion that a demand be made on Pardon for payment between this and the 24th inst., which was unanimously carried. A failure of the company to pay by that time will be followed either by a refusal of the men who are fighting the fire to continue, or else an open rupture between them and the men who are idle.

It is now pretty generally conceded that the miners will not stand out for the advance demanded some days ago, and also that they will not submit to any reduction, but are willing to resume work on the basis of 1873 when the companies are ready. It is asserted to-day that the miners at the Newport works were told yesterday that they might go to work at once on last year's basis, and that they accept the terms and will begin to-morrow. About 300 men are employed there.

THE RIVERS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, January 21, 1874.

There are four feet ten inches of water in the channel, and rising. G.

BROWNSVILLE, January 21, 1874.

The river is falling, with fifteen feet of water in the channel. Thermometer 48. G.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—River 23 feet 5 rising. Departed.—Charmer, Evansville; Shipper's Own, Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—River stationary; at 6 P. M. the marks showed ten feet six inches in the canal and eight feet six inches in the pass. Weather unusually warm, with prospect of rain. Arrived.—Minneola, Cincinnati; Paragon, New Orleans; Thos. Sherlock, Cincinnati. Departed.—Thos. Sherlock, New Orleans; Minneola, Memphis; Paragon, Cincinnati. The Mary Houston leaves for New Orleans this afternoon. Boats are now coming up over the falls with the assistance of tugs.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Arrived.—None. Departed.—Alice, Memphis. River rising, and several upper steams are reported swelling. Ice is all gone and the embargo on navigation raised. The Capital City got through the gorge to Cape Girardeau to-day. The gorge extends from the mouth of the Ohio to Thompson's. The channel from Brooks' to Price's is blocked, but the Capital City passed around it on 4¾ feet. The weather is clearing up. It is very cold.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Cloudy and warm; light showers. River rising slowly. Arrived.—Maude, New Orleans; Legal Tender, White river; Clarksville, Arkansas river. Departed.—Thompson Dean, Louisville; Belle of Texas, Arkansas river; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Henry Ames, last night, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 21.—Foggy all night. Cloudy and warm to day; mercury 55 to 60. River stationary; 22 feet by the mark. Down—Warner and barges, 10 A. M.; Blue Lodge, 4 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4; Idlewild, 5. Up—Falls Pilot, 9 A. M. Business dull.

CAIRO, ILL., January 21.—Arrived—Ashland, Mound City, 6 P. M. Departed.—Garnet, New Orleans, Noon; Colorado, Vicksburg. 5 P. M. River fallen 2 feet. Cloudy, mercury 62.

NASHVILLE, TENN, January 21.—River falling slowly; 12 feet large on Shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG January 21.—Down — Selma, Great Republic, Pargoud and Robert Mitchell. Up—Katie. Cloudy and cold. River rising.

THE Postmaster at Greensburg issued 340 postoffice money orders during the three months ending December 31, 1873, as follows: In October 1873, orders representing $1,358 44; in November, 112 orders, representing $1,859 86 and in December 155 orders, representing $2,252 98, making a total of $5,431.28 for the quarter.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Waite Confirmed as Chief Justice.

The Action of the Senate Unanimous.

Repeal of the Salary Bill Approved by the President.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1874.

Chief Justice Waite.

It was soon apparent when Congress assembled to-day, that the opposition raised against Mr. Waite had dwindled to nothing, had in fact vanished. The Senators had seen the newspapers published nearest Washington, and had heard by telegraph that those published further away also approved the nomination. When, therefore, the verdict of the press was known, the Senate went into secret session, and unanimously confirmed the nomination, Senator Sumner being the only one to make any opposing remarks.

Expense of Carrying the Mails.

General Garfield is looking into the expense of carrying the mails, with the view of reducing the cost. He is inclined to the opinion that merchandise should be excluded, and that the mails should carry only written or printed matter. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1874.

Confirmation of Chief Justice Waite.

The Senate was in executive session for an hour and a quarter this afternoon, engaged in the consideration of the nomination of Morrison R. Waite as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Senator Edwards and the two Ohio Senators (Sherman and Thurman) spoke in favor of confirmation, showing a concurrence of views in Mr. Waite's legal attainments and his suitable temperament as Judge.

Senator Sumner alluded to the solemnity of the occasion in connection with advising and consenting to the appointment of a Chief Justice, and said that owing to the importance of the subject, considering the weighty matters before that great tribunal, it became them all to be duly impressed with the fitness of the gentleman whose name was before them. He was gratified to learn such favorable reports of Mr. Waite from those who knew him better than he did.

No remarks were made by any Senator in opposition to the nomination. On the question "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment," the vote was unanimous (yeas 63), as follows: Senators Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Crotier, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Ferry (Mich.), Flanagin, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton (Texas), Hamilton, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Kelley, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, West and Wright. Absent or not voting—Senators Hamilton (Maryland), Johnston, Sprague, Sumner and Windom.

The President was this evening officially advised of the favorable action of the Senate, and will immediately inform Mr. Waite of his appointment.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

A rumor has again been in circulation to-night that changes will soon occur in the cabinet, and it is stated that Mr. Richardson will resign his position in the Treasury. The report lacks official confirmation, and that fact, in addition to the knowledge that Richardson, to late as yesterday, avowed that he entertained no intention of resigning his present office, renders it almost certain that the rumors are based upon no solid foundation.

$400,000,000 Greenbacks.

The Committee on Ways and Means have prepared and will report a resolution to fix the amount of greenbacks at four hundred millions, including the reserve, thus keeping it within the limits of the law prior to 1866. They deem it just to the country that a limit should be absolutely fixed.

The Government's Scholars.

Of one hundred and forty-eight cadets, comprising the first, second and third classes, but one failed, a third class man. In the recent semi-annual examination the number of the fourth class, which comprises one hundred and ten cadets, was ten. This is regarded as an unusually small number of failures.

Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Special Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, at a special meeting this morning, heard a continuation of Wm. Orton's argument against the postal telegraph bill. He will be heard again to-morrow.

The Repeal of the Salary Bill Approved.

The President has approved the bill repealing all parts of the salary act of March, 1873, except such as increase the salaries of the President and Justices of the Supreme Court.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1874.

Visits of the Cheap Transportation Committee.

The Cheap Transportation Committee visited the Treasury Department Saturday, and called on the Secretary, Commissioner Douglass, Supervising Architect Mullett, and other officials. When talking with Mr. Douglass, various opinions were advanced as to the commodities on which the proposed increase of tax should be placed, according to the business with which they were respectively connected. During the time they were with Mr. Mullett, Senator Boutwell, who chanced to be present, engaged them in conversation as to their object regarding the subject of cheap transportation. The Committee think that if they can get a double track from east to west they can run as many as a million bushels of wheat from Chicago to New York every day, and at one half the present rates of transportation, say 15 cents per 100 lbs. It is proposed to run nothing but freight trains on these tracks.

Salaries of Retired Naval Officers.

The next reduction in salaries affecting public officers will, from present indications, be those of retired naval officers. There is a decided feeling that way, as cutting down in the matter of compensation is the order of the day, especially since the repeal of the Congressional salary law.

Such a step will create considerable agitation in naval circles, and strong opposition against the proposed reduction will be developed. During a former session of Congress, retired officers' salaries were cut down to one half, but new members coming in subsequent to that, and securing places on the Naval Committee, were so pressed and influenced by those affected by the reduction, that a bill was got through restoring the pay to three quarters of that received on active duty. The idea now is to make it one half. This is deemed sufficient. Many members contend that it will be easy to pay, and assert their willingness to assume the duties of a responsible office at $200, per annum if for life in preference to a few terms in Congress, where all professional ability and reputation is lost, and their business usefulness in the sections they represent.

The House Saturday Sessions.

The Saturday session of the House of Representatives, which are for debate only, exceed in dignity, attendance and importance those of any former Congress. For years past these Saturday sessions were devoted mainly to one object, and that was to get the consent of the few members present to allow each other to have their long-winded speeches on every conceivable subject printed in the *Globe*. This has very wisely been stopped, and members must say what they have to say on the floor of the House in the presence of all the members. If any one of them, as has oftenbeen the case, attempts to read a speech written for him by some one else, he undertakes a dangerous step under this new rule, as the chances are, that unless he thoroughly understands the subject, he will get tripped and placed in an awkward predicament before he has proceeded far.

The Saturday meetings during this session have been devoted to the discussion of great national questions of vital importance to the people, and the representatives have managed to be on hand in large numbers, comprising the majority of the leaders in the House. It argues well for the appreciation of the fact that among members, that the country is demanding some early legislation, financial and otherwise, and that the speediest way to arrive at it is to meet together as often as possible for the purpose of a general interchange of views on these great questions, which can be better done than when the House is in Committee of the Whole, as on Saturdays. This obviates the necessity for a general expression of views when the real practical measures are before the House for adoption.

Legal Tender Deposits.

Within the past few days the following named national banks have deposited in the Treasury their legal tenders and taken up the bonds placed there as security: The Merchants Bank of Dubuque, Iowa; the Manufacturers, of Chicago, Ill.; the First Sheldina, of Mo.; the Union, of St. Louis, Mo., and the Beloit, of Wis. Almost without exception, it is stated, these banks were forced out of business on account of the high price of bonds. The legal tenders are being retired as fast as they are returned to the Treasury.

Statistics of Police Expenditures.

The Bureau of Education is collecting statistics of police expenditures in the different cities of the Union, as compared with the expenditures for educational purposes.

Illicit Distilleries in North Carolina.

Information received at the Internal Revenue Bureau goes to show that the illicit distillers in the mountain regions are being brought to terms pretty generally throughout South Carolina and Georgia. Nearly all the illicit stills have been captured, and the distillers, feeling that this sort of operation does not pay, have concluded to make a show, at least, of doing an honorable business. In the last year one of the collectors increased the Government revenues $50,000 in his district, and he thinks he can increase them $50,000 more this year.

The Civil Rights Bill.

Your correspondent was informed by Mr. Elliott, the colored member from the First South Carolina district, yesterday, that the civil rights bill would again be brought before the House during the present week and a vote taken upon it as amended.

The Salaries of Pages.

As an evidence of the tendency of the times, a certain member of the House of Representatives will, it is said, introduce a resolution to cut down the estimates made for the payment of the pages in the House. The boys, as a matter of course, feel very indignant, especially as they have no constituency to growl at them. These little fellows only get two dollars per day.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

If the receipts of internal revenue should be as heavy during the remainder of this month as they have been from the 1st inst. to the present time, they will amount to $10,000 000 for the month. About $8,000,000 is the highest figures attained in a very long time.

Postmaster Removed.

The Postmaster General has removed the Postmaster at Antrim City, Mich., for persistent neglect of duty in regard to registered letters.

Awards of Border-Surveys.

The Committee on War Claims heard an argument yesterday, by Gen. B. T. Roberts, as to the satisfaction of awards of border surveys, holding that martial law took the place of common law, and regarding the proceedings under martial law as having all the binding effect of a decision of a civil court.

New Scale of Marshal's Fees Wanted.

A committee of the U. S. Marshals recently waited on Attorney General Williams to secure his co-operation in inducing Congress to pass an act creating a new scale of Marshal's fees, so as to increase their compensation. DIAMOND.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., Jan. 21, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States and lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and areas of rain will prevail, with light to fresh northeasterly to southerly winds, and with the temperature remaining above freezing, except in northern New England.

For the Southern States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, continued high temperature and rain.

For the Ohio valley and upper lake region, areas of rain, with variable winds and falling barometer during the night, followed by rising barometer and lower temperature, and probably clearing weather.

For the Northwest, rising barometer, with colder weather, and rain or snow in the Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys during the night.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The steamships Idaho and Greece, from Liverpool, and Frisia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—The steamships Australia and St. Laurent, from New York, have arrived.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

STATE NEWS.

THE Atlantic Iron Works, in Sharon, have suspended operations for the present.

A NEW Odd Fellow's Hall will be dedicated at Irwin, Westmoreland county, on the afternoon of January 29th.

THE whole number of scholars enrolled in the Sharpsville schools, at the close of the last report in December, was 346.

CAL. BEINSHIMER, who hails from Philadelphia and attempted suicide at Petrolia on Sunday night, died on Tuesday morning.

THE Blair Iron and Coal company's Furnace, which suspended operations some time since, is again running, much to the joy of its employes.

PROF. HOGLE, principal of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Mercer, has resigned, the resignation to take effect as soon as a successor is secured.

THE number of stations on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, is sixty-five, and between Harrisburg and Altoona thirty-five.

PATRICK O'CONNOR who knocked off a dump and had one of his hands ground to pieces by the driving wheel of a locomotive at Altoona, on Tuesday afternoon.

THE *Press* says there is a movement on foot in Mercer to bore for gas in that place. It is proposed to go 1,000 feet, at an estimated cost of $2,500—only $800 of which remains to be raised.

THE engine house, derrick and rope on a drilling well owned by L. H. Smith and others, at Petrolia, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. It ignited from the gas in the stray sand.

RECENTLY some petty thieves entered the cellar of Rev. Woods, of West Middlesex, and took therefrom all his canned fruit and a nice turkey, which had been prepared for the next day's dinner.

THERE is a proposition before the Councils of Oil City to reduce the salary of the Mayor to one dollar, which the citizens consider a good joke, but the numerous candidates for the position can't see it in that light.

JOHN BARR, the young man who was so terribly injured at the rolling mill at Hollidaysburg, some months ago, is gradually recovering. On Saturday last his fellow employes raised a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars for the benefit of the unfortunate young man.

A FEW DAYS ago, Anderson Murdock, of Greene county, blew off his hand and part of the arm with an overcharged shot gun. Last Summer his brother George had his hand and arm terribly mutilated by a mowing machine, and a few years ago another brother was killed by falling in a boiling cauldron

HARRISONBURG, who was indicted at the last term of the Butler county Court for a most atrocious crime, and whose trial was expected to come off this week, has skipped his bail and cleared off. The recognizances for his appearances at Court were called on Monday last and forfeited. His bail, of course, will have to pay the amount of them.

We find the following in the Sharpsville *Advertiser*: "The adopted daughter of John Adams, deceased, late of Mercer county, Pa., will hear something to her interest by writing at once to J. P. Wilson, Box 370, Lima, Allen county, O. Any one knowing the whereabouts of the person in question will confer a favor by informing her of this notice, or by writing to the above address."

BERNICE KNOX, a six year old daughter of Dr. Knox, of Oil City, was playing in a neighbor's house on Tuesday, and fell from the top of the stair banisters to the floor below. The child struck upon her head, inflicting serious injuries, and rendering her unconscious. The force of the fall was so great as to break a register, upon which the child fell, into pieces. She received such injuries that her recovery is very doubtful.

THE convicted murderer, Udderzook, passes a great portion of his time in the Chester county prison writing up some of the objective points in his trial—where, as he alleges, witnesses swore falsely and other incorrect statements that were made bearing upon the case. He appears in his usual good health—eats and sleeps well, and seems to be unusually good spirits. None of his family, or other relatives have been to see him for the past two weeks.

THREE farms were disposed of in Somerset county last week at very respectable figures. Jacob Musser, of Stonycreek township, sold his farm to Tobias Giessner for $16,000; Jacob Myers, of Jenner township, sold his to Jacob Musser for $22,000, and John Weyand disposed of a farm in Somerset township for $10,-000.—George Walker being the purchaser. It will thus be seen that there are some very valuable farms in old Mother Somerset.

On Saturday evening a little girl about four years of age, child of Mr. Heffmeyer, residing near York, on the Bull Road, caught fire at the stove and was burned to such an extent that she died the same night. Her parents were absent from home, and her large sister had gone out a few minutes before for a bucket of water when the little girl got up on the stove plate, and caught fire, and although her sister made every effort to extinguish the flames, it was too late to save the little sufferer from a horrible death.

On Monday evening, as the 4:30 freight from Columbia, was nearing Ephrata, John Leininger, one of the middle brakemen, was in the act of tightening the chainbrake, as the train was yet moving quite rapidly. In an instant the chain at the brake broke, throwing him under the cars, and upon the track, from which position he could not recover himself, all the cars passing over his body at different places; he at the same time was dragged and again thrown under the wheels, and they again passed over his already mangled and lifeless body. The accident threw off the track a large part of the train, which consisted principally of empty coal cars, and caused considerable damage to the cars.

THE several

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE ENGLISH expedition against the Ashantees is so far successful that the King of those people is reported to have sued for peace, offering to pay an indemnity.

THE nomination of Judge Waite for Chief Justice grows in favor, even the Washington *Chronicle* being at last conciliated. From present indications, there will be no difficulty about securing confirmation.

THE GENERAL election bill has passed to third reading in the State Senate, and will probably pass finally to-day. It has been modified slightly as regards returns and registrations in Philadelphia. It will, no doubt, promptly pass the House.

WE will now have an opportunity of learning just how much truth there is in the charges against Judge Durell, of New Orleans. He has determined to stand trial, withdrawing his resignation to this end. The President is reported to be entirely convinced of his innocence.

THE Bengal famine is assuming large proportions, and the grain supply of this country may yet be drawn upon to meet the demand. The English Government seems disposed to put forth energetic efforts to supply the wants of the people, and will not hesitate at the expense necessary to be incurred.

THE Central Pacific Railroad is likely to be subjected to an investigation, allegations being made to the effect that it was built by persons who corruptly made immense sums of money out of the operation. $225,000,000 is the alleged amount. An investigation, it is intimated, will bring to light several very corrupt transactions.

GENERAL NEGLEY has introduced a bill in Congress, amendatory of the National Banking Act, which obviates an objection offered by us yesterday to the free banking law, proposed by some members. Its merit is, in part, that it is inexpensive and simple. It proposes that national banks shall receive one hundred per cent. in place of ninety per cent. in currency on the bonds hypothecated with the Government, as security for circulation. We cannot imagine where any objection can be found to this. Certainly the bonds are worth to the Government their face, and even more. They will sell on the market at a premium; hence they ought to be acceptable security for their face value in currency. He also proposes that the 3 65-100 bonds shall be held, instead of currency, as part of the bank reserve. This will secure depositors just as fag as they are now secured, but will let loose currency to any amount that may be designated,—say fifteen per cent. These measures, while retaining all the security now had, will unloose about $90,000,000 additional of national bank currency. A plan so obviously excellent, should commend itself to Congress readily.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

The report of the House Committees on Railways and Canals, published in its leading particulars in our yesterday's issue, is of more than passing importance. It lays down and advocates the rights of Congress to prohibit extortionate charges for freight and fare, as a sequence of the recognized principle that Congress can regulate commerce between the States. It will be readily seen that this is a misinterpretation of that power. It claims more than was ever claimed before in so distinct and direct a form. If the House shall accept the reasonings of the Committee, it will have before it, in all its breadth and force, the question of regulating railway charges—the great question of the hour. It will make the next Congressional election of great interest to the Patrons of Husbandry, and in its present scope will comprehend much of the issue on which the demand for canals connecting the navigable waters of the east and west is based.

The report adopted, and a number of very important and perplexing issues will spring up. Grant the power to regulate, and the question arises, how shall this power be exercised? Will it be by a general law, limiting the maximum of charge, or will an attempt be made to classify, by some fixed rule? Can Congressional law override and abrogate chartered rights? In cases where charters have been drawn in the form of an agreement, as some are, can this be multiplied and the State be free from liability? We do not state these inquiries to suggest negative answers, but merely to point out some of the difficulties which beset the subject. In Europe, where there is but one legislative body in any given government, the subject has less perplexity. We believe the shortest and best solution of the entire difficulty will be found in opening up the country to free competition in railway building, and in the construction of canals.

HOW TO NOMINATE.

We have no disposition to improperly agitate the question as to the purposes and powers of the City Executive Committee, and are surprised that this subject should assume the form of controversy. The facts are simply these: Executive Committees, whether City, County, State or National, are the outgrowth of a Convention, appointed, either by the Convention or its chairman, for a specific purpose. This is to conduct the pending canvass and to fix the date for the primaries and Conventions on ensuing years. This done, and the duty of the Executive Committee ends, and a new one is selected.

Whether or not Mr. Elliott is authorized to fill up the Committee by appointments to represent the South Side, or the Executive Committee, in open session shall do this, or the whole matter be referred to the South Side Republicans, is not, in itself, material, provided the committee confine itself to its legitimate duties. These are, simply, to announce the date of the Primaries and Convention, and to take such measures as may be necessary, to secure a fair vote at the Primaries. We do not resume, if the Committee confine itself to its legitimate duties, that the South Side Republicans will be at all solicitous; of course they will expect a fair representation on the Committee that conducts the canvass.

But it will be utterly preposterous for the Committee to assume to make the nominations. It will be exactly equivalent to a State Committee assuming to refuse to call the party together, and taking upon itself the authority to nominate candidates for Governor, Treasurer and Attorney General. Or, it would be parallel to an attempt, on the part of a National Committee, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The case before us is entirely clear. There is no sudden emergency upon the Committee. It is well known that an election must be held, or if there are doubts, they are few and feeble. There is time, if prompt action is taken, to put in motion all the party machinery. The people have an undoubted right to select their own candidates, and if the Executive Committee assume to take upon themselves this power, the probabilities are altogether in favor of such ticket being defeated. At all events, it is the duty of the Chairman to call the Committee together, and let it determine what it will do. We are gratified to think he will promptly do it. We are satisfied that the Committee will agree with our views.

A WORD OF COUNSEL.

We have spoken plainly in reference to our City Election, but what we have said has been subjected to misinterpretations by interested parties, as wild as the glossaries of the Talmud. To allay improper suspicion, and to fully explain our aim, purpose, and motive, a few remarks seem necessary, and we give them in the form of counsel to the party in this city and county.

1. We seek, and we think all good Republicans should do the same, the permanent well being of the party. We have a large majority of the votes in this city and county, and are entitled, under the usages in force, to the control of the city offices. If nominations are made, in proper manner, and of an acceptable character, we are persuaded that there will not be the slightest difficulty in electing the ticket. Such nominations should be made. The principle mentioned is one that has been long recognized in the party. It is that the general good is to be preferred in advance of individual advantage. In view of the recent excitements in this city, and the well-known feeling of the community, we *must* have a good ticket, or suffer defeat.

2. In saying this, we do not put ourselves in the attitude of attempting to foist any individual on the party, in connection with any nomination. Nor, on the other hand, do we wish to put obstacles in the way of any person. We recognize as fully and clearly as any journal can, the right of any person whatever, to be a candidate before the people for any office whatever. Nor are we anxious as to the particular person; particularly, we have no scheme or plan looking to the foisting on the party of a set of candidates, or of defeating the nomination of particular persons. We say this, as broadly and strongly as possible, and without mental reservation, or evasion of any kind. We fully know, that there are many good men, adapted to any of the offices to be filled. What we want is that their friends should bring forward their names, to an open canvass and a fair nomination. Our conviction is that a strong and good ticket can be nominated, and elected.

3. We respectfully suggest to our contemporaries of the press, that our efforts be confined to this thought. We are not disposed to cavil at others presenting particular names, although as a general policy we doubt its wisdom. Still we endorsed Major Brown, and did so sincerely. We will accept and recognize the merits of any of a dozen others we might mention. But we think the chief importance of the preliminary canvass is to impress upon the people the necessity of making thoroughly good nominations, and then without hesitancy or delay, supporting them to a successful election.

We are in no spirit for bickering, but desire, in the most fraternal manner, as regards our cotemporaries of the press, to fight out the battle that is opening before us. First of all, is the welfare of the Republican party, to be conserved by hearty acceptance of the requirements of the new Constitution, and by the selection of competent and excellent candidates. We propose to join earnestly in the work of urging such a ticket upon the acceptance of the people. We wish to see it ratified by a majority as large as was ever given the ticket in the city. We have urged prompt action on the part of the Executive Committee for these reasons. We know how dangerous it will be to leave matters too long. It will be equally dangerous for the Executive Committee to assume to make the nominations. We have spoken plainly that we might avert the dangers that threatened. This done, and we join all good Republicans, and our cotemporaries of the press, in giving success to a good ticket.

PERSONAL.

MRS. AGASSIZ will soon finish the life of her husband, which she has partly written.

AN old woman in Durham, England, claims Brigham Young as her long lost husband.

IT is said that ten laymen of New York city have subscribed $10,000 each to help Bishop Cummins.

ONE of the largest land owners in California is a lady, Mrs. M. E. Peale. She owns 173,065 acres.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* says that "Mr. Senator Spencer of Alabama is the prettiest man in Washington."

MARSHAL BAZAINE received a visit of sympathy at Versailles from ex Queen Isabella of Spain and the Princess Girgenti.

THURLOW WEED wants those "rebel archives" printed, so that we can all have a shy at them "in view of other possibilities."

REV. R. H. WILLIAMSON, of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., has resigned his charge and joined Bishop Cummins' new departure.

MR. THEODORE LYMAN, son and namesake of the founder of the Westborough, Mass., Reform School, has given $20,000 to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, at Brookline.

THE last given at the American legation on Tuesday night, in St. Petersburg, was a brilliant affair. General Kauffman, commander of the Khivan expedition, and all the leading diplomats were present.

AN unmarried man died recently near Boston, aged eighty years, a graduate of Harvard, with the degree of "A. B." He was a bachelor by diploma, a bachelor by celibacy and Bachelor by name. Grim Death at one fell swoop swept off the whole batch.

SIMPSON K. DONAVIN, formerly reporter on the Baltimore *Exchange* during troublous times, has been elected Clerk of the Ohio Senate. He sometimes had literally to "carve his way" through unruly mobs to obtain matter for his paper. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

THE missing, and doubtless drowned, Mrs. Adeline Badger was Hawthorne's model for his beautiful character of Hilda in his "Marble Fawn." She was, in her girlhood days, a member of the great novelist's family, and traveled with them in England and Italy.

THE Mikado and the Empress of Japan continue their visits of inspection to the public institutions. On the 17th of December they sailed in state to the dock yard and arsenal of Yokosuka, south of Yokohama, and after examining the works by day and night returned next day to the capital.

CALEB CUSHING'S early departure for Spain is generally regarded as settled. Those who were strongly opposed to him at Chief Justice on account of anti-war politics say that they can see no reason why he should not go to Spain. A prominent Senator has said that if Caleb Cushing should be nominated to Spain to-morrow he would without doubt be reconfirmed by a unanimous vote.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has 866 miles of railroad within her border.

A FIRE at Huntington, West Va., on Tuesday, destroyed McFarlan's livery stable and several small tenements.

MORE marriages are said to take place in Boston on New Year's day and Thanksgiving day than any other day in the year.

THE Spanish town of Santander is threatened by Carlists, and reinforcements of Government troops are hurrying forward.

I. G. FAULKNER, cashier for John Red path & Son, of Montreal, Canada, has absconded, it is said, with about forty thousand dollars of his employers' and their customers' money.

MARY MCGUIRE, the servant injured so severely at the fire in the Stiner Mansion, New York, where Mr. and Mrs. Steiner and daughter were burned to death, died last Tuesday night.

THE Pacific Mail steamship City of Panama, new, which sailed for Aspinwall, on Tuesday, has returned in a leaking condition. The Captain deemed it prudent to return. Neither the ship nor cargo was damaged.

WESTERN weddings of the Hebrew order must be affectionate affairs, to judge of the account of one in a Chicago paper. Everybody, it says, was kissed and kissed somebody else, except the *Tribune* reporter, who was entirely neglected by the fair and dark-eyed ladies present, and he was too timid to begin the kissing himself. This retiring disposition does not seem natural for a member of the press in that city.

SAYS the Boston *Journal*: "Seventy eight newsboys of Indianapolis were on Christmas presented by some staid old citizens with savings bank pass books, each one having a small account opened." The story is literally true, but it remains to be told, that on the day after Christmas those seventy-eight accounts were drawn, those seventy-eight pass books sold for old paper, and seventy-eight newsboys might have been seen at the theatre that evening.

THE city and county debt of New York is rapidly on the increase, as is shown in the message of Mayor Havemeyer. The increase from the 16th of September, 1871, to January 1st, 1874, was $14,494,713 71. The total debt is now exactly $131,204,-571.22, or subtracting the sinking fund, $106,371,953 72. The Mayor declares that the present municipal government is not responsible for this increase, it being a legacy from their corrupt predecessors.

FROM recent official reports the following comparative table of State debts is made up:

	Jan. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1874.
Massachusetts	$36 823 280 00	$28 477 801 00
Maine	8 160 900 00	7,135 400 00
New Jersey	3 096 200 00	2 296 000 00
New York	34 848 035 78	21 191 378 34
Maryland	12 492 938 95	6 219 172 14
Alabama	5 370 490 00	24 410 463 00
Ohio	10 016 581 86	8 211 632 10
Louisiana	7,000 000 00	24 283 336 00
Minnesota	350 000 00	2 000 000 00
Pennsylvania	29 279 820 64	25 798 821 94

CONTEMPT of Court meets with prompt punishment in Kentucky. Two men—father and son—were brought before a Union county Justice. The son was fined $10. The father had just time to say he wouldn't pay it before the constable broke his head with a broomstick. The son rushed to the rescue, but was collared midway by the Judge, who poked a revolver into his ear, while the Prosecuting Attorney knocked him down with a hatchet. Before sire or son recovered their senses, the jailor had them clapped into separate cells, where they could meditate on the law's certainties at their leisure.

CHRIST CHURCH, Chicago, was sold on Saturday, to Mr. William Aldrich, for $9,500. The sale was under a foreclosure of a mortgage for $7,500 held by a Mr. Vaughan, of Rhode Island. This mortgage was given about two years ago, and the purchaser, of course, assumes the older $25,000 mortgage under which the church was to have been sold this week. The counsel conducting the case to enjoin Mr. Cheney from using the church expresses the opinion that this move of his Trustees is fraudulent and void in any event, and that it is a flank movement made in the belief that they are certain to be defeated in the pending litigation.

THE message of Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, although it has not been delivered to the Legislature, owing to the dead lock in that body, has found its way to the public through the newspapers. The documents accompanying the message show that the financial condition of the State is very good, although the expenditures of the last year exceeded the receipts by $50,000. The State Auditor estimated that at the end of two years there will be a surplus of $500,000 in the Treasury. The Governor thinks that at the present time immigration is nearly balanced by emigration, and hence infers that the State has reached the point of its highest comparative prosperity, with agriculture as its only basis of productive wealth.

CHARLES IVES, *alias* Captain Spooner, a rascal who has been swindling the citizens of Minnesota and Wisconsin for some time under the garb of a navy chaplain, was given a severe lesson, according to the La Crosse *Democrat*, at Warner's Landing, the other day. Detecting him in some of his villainy, the boys put a rope around his neck and hauled him up to a limb. After choking him a while he was let down, when the following questions were asked and answered: "Are you a liar?"—"Yes!" "Are you a thief?"—"Yes!" "Are you a son of a gun?"—"Yes!" "Will you git if we let you off?"—"Helen Blazes, YES!" The rope was removed, and the fellow "broke brush like an elephant." They think up there that he must be running yet.

THE number of vessels totally lost at sea during the month of November, 1873, was 228, of which 217 were sailing vessels and 21 steamers. The number is extraordinarily large and yet it is small when compared with the whole number plying the sea. The nationalities of the sailing vessels lost was English, 83; German, 25; French, 24; Norwegian, 19; Italian, 15; Dutch, 11; Danish, 11; American, 7; Greek, 7; Russian, 5; Swedish, 3, and Spanish, Portuguese, Austrian, Turkish Guatemalean, Nicaraguan and Belgian, one each. The steamers totally lost were English, 11; German, 5; American, Spanish, French, Argentine Republic and Turkish, one each. The month of November is one usually attended with severe storms, so that the record is one rather higher than the average for a year.

NEW YORK is to have a Bureau of Charities, which will be "a clearing house for charitable institutions" in that city. It is estimated that 20,000 persons who have no claim to relief get it daily. Some of them hang like leeches on five or six charities, all of which they bleed as often as may be. If they get only 50 cents a day apiece—and this is a low estimate—the money thrown away on them during the year amounts to $3,650,000. Their gain is, of course, the loss of the deserving poor. The Bureau of Charities will collect statistics about pauperism and the existing means of relieving it, and will aim to keep a careful record of all applicants for charity at each institution. The addresses they give will be verified by the Bureau. This is a much needed effort to prevent charity's promiscuity, the evil it is designed to cure. Indiscriminate giving by pitying women is the most efficient pauper-making machine in existence.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated in Boston on the 16th inst., although Franklin was born on the 6th of January, 1706, old style, and his birthday, according to the Gregorian calendar, would be the 17th of the month. There may have been good and sufficient reason for the late celebration, but it has given rise to a defence of the celebration on the 16th, which is founded on a misapprehension of the changes made in the calendar. The Gregorian calender was instituted in 1582, when to correct the error in the ancient calendar ten days were dropped, making the 5th of October the 15th. This reformed calendar was not adopted in England until 1752, when the difference of the two styles amounted to *eleven* days, and, therefore, the 3d of September, 1752, was made the 14th of the month. At the time of Franklin's birth the difference was eleven days, and, without regard to the English changes of 1752, the computation of his birthday, according to the Gregorian calendar, would make it the 17th.—*Phila. Ledger.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A PARIS physician relates the particulars of a curious case he has under his charge. It is that of a young girl, eighteen years of age, who is afflicted with what is termed nychatopia, that is to say, she loses the faculty of sight in daylight, and recovers it in darkness. Although her eyes do not present any special morbid character, she is forced to keep her eyelids closed during the day, and to cover her head with a thick veil. On the other hand, when the shutters of a room are hermetically fastened she reads and writes perfectly in the deepest darkness. She feels no pain beyond a slight lassitude when the solar light strikes her visual organs.

CLERGYMEN in some parts of Germany do not appear to be very well paid, judging from the following advertisement which recently appeared in the Hessian *Journal*: "A minister's wife, aged forty-two years, the daughter of one of the superior clergy, desires, having previously obtained her husband's permission, to obtain employment as a cook, in consequence of the pressure of circumstances. She has, so far, brought up five sons and two daughters that they are independent of her, and believes her greater experience will command better wages than those which either of her daughters could obtain. The name of this unfortunate person is known to the editor."

WOODEN SHOES are highly recommended by the agricultural societies and Governments of Europe, as it is shown that many diseases resulting in impaired constitutions and even in the loss of life have resulted from wearing leather shoes in wet weather. A practical woman from France has been called recently from France to superintend their manufacture. They are light and easy to wear, and provided with a small cushion within the upper side to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot. They are of a neat, pleasant appearance blackened or varnished, large enough to accommodate comfortable stockings, and provided with leather straps. Their prices range from twenty-four to thirty-six cents, and a very few pairs would last a life-time.

THE Ashantee war is bringing to notice some of the queer practices of the natives. The King of Ashantee, desiring one of his generals to return with his troops, sent by a messenger an "emblem of recall," consisting of a circle of beads. This order was disregarded, and one more potent was sent by the brute king. Its form was that of a small shield made of fibres of palm, and its signification was well understood by its recipient. In accordance with native usage, when a general will not return from war in accord with the message of beads, the king takes this miniature shield and solemnly swears upon it that he will kill himself if his order is again disobeyed. The troops were filled with superstitious horror when the emblem was received, and the general no longer disobeyed the order to retreat.

THE Caspian Sea is said to be extremely rich in certain species of fish, the number of some kinds being prodigious. According to a recent statement, in one single district, 15,000 sturgeon are sometimes taken in a day, and when the fishing is interrupted for twenty-four hours, the waters become almost choked by the abundance of fish, which are so numerous as to press each other out upon the shore. The total yield of the Caspian Sea for one year in fish and fish products, has been estimated at 13,000,000 pounds, (about $12,000,000). A peculiar phenomenon observed especially among the sturgeon, is that of a kind of winter sleep. At the approach of cold weather they seek the deep portion of the rivers, and remain there in a state of torpor, during which they secrete a viscid matter which forms a coating over the entire body, called by the fishermen a *peliose*. During this period they appear to eat nothing, their stomachs always being found entirely empty.

THE fall in the price of coal in the British Islands, which set in at Christmas and the New Year, and was anticipated, is much greater than was expected. At the pit's mouth, prime Wallsend, which has been from thirty to forty shillings a ton, has fallen to twenty one. In London the reduction has been in less proportion, but still was considerable, owing to large arrivals by sea and the exceeding mildness of the holiday season. There never was any good reason why the price ran up as it did last February. Between the first and tenth of last February the price per ton rose from forty to fifty-four shillings, a rise of 35 per cent. in ten days. The average price for 1873 was forty shillings, against twenty-eight shillings in the early part of 1872. Taking the British population at thirty-two millions, and allowing her annual consumption of coal for household and analogous purposes at three tons per unit of population, the total reaches 96,000,000 tons, of which 63,000,000 are wasted, either by the heat going up the chimney or by at least one-fourth of the fuel thrown away unconsumed in the form of ciders. Averaging, rather lowly, the value at twenty-five shillings per ton, the price annually paid for coal from which no benefit is derived, but considerable inconvenience, is £78,740,000, or sufficient to pay off the whole national debt of England within ten years.

HUMOROUS.

THE child who cried for an hour did not get it.

LOVE is a thing in four letters, yet sometimes in a breach of promise case hundreds are produced.

A LITTLE boy having broken his rocking horse the same day it was bought, his mother began to rebuke him. He silenced her by inquiring: "What is the good of a horse till it's broke?"

"TAKE a wing," gushed a young and pompous upstart, extending his bent arm to a sensible young lady, at the close of a prayer meeting. "Not of a gander," she quietly replied, and walked home with her mother.

A WESTERN exchange intimates that "the greatest bet that was ever made is the alphabet;" but the editor of the British Whig observes that it's not 'alf a bet for his book, because the odds are always against you when you come to spelling you know.

SOME jackass says: "Cheer up, cheer up, its a long lane that has no turn." Don't we know it? Of course its a long lane that has no turn. How perfectly absurd to expect a fellow to "cheer up" because a long lane has no turn. We decline to cheer up for any such reason.—*Pottsville Standard.*

PROF. PROCTOR'S lecture on the earth's satellite was a very convincing one, although it was all "moonshine." His opinion is that the moon is without atmosphere or water. We therefore excuse her for taking a "horn," which she improvidently does with her very first "quarter."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

AS A fashionable young lady, fresh from boarding school, came to her honest father's breakfast-table, instead of speaking English and saying "Good morning," she spoke French, and said: "*Bonjour.*" "Of course the bone's yours, if you say so," responded the practical man, as he handed her the ossified portion of the beefsteak.

"WHAT is love, Nanny?" asked a Scotch minister of one of his parishioners, alluding of course, to the word in its scriptural signification. "Hoot, aye, sir," answered Fanny, blushing, "dinna ask me sic a daft-like question. I'm sure you ken ask weel as me that love's next to cholera. Love is just the worse inside complaint for a lad or lassie to have."

MARRIED.—Bee—Hive.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. M. ——, H. W. Bee and Miss Susan R. Hive.

How busy bath this little bee
Improved life's shining hour,
It gathers honey now all day
From one sweet chosen flower,
And from this Hive, if Heaven so pleases,
They'll rabe a swarm of little bees.
—*Lyndon Union.*

JOHNNY GREEN'S father always made it a practice to whip him at home whenever he got whipped at school. On one occasion he got a little tincture of rattan, but the teacher forgot to report to his father until nearly a week had passed, but hearing of it at last, he called the boy to him one evening. "Johnny, I didn't know that the teacher whipped you the other day," said he. "You didn't? Well if you'd been in my speeches you'd have known it" replied Johnny.

THEY have a woman in Toledo who cannot speak without rhyming. The rhyming mania seized her after a severe fit of sickness. It is something like this:

"It would give me, Matilda, enormous relief,
If you'd cook those potatoes and beans with the beef."

Or this:

"Mary Jane, go right up stairs and sweep and make my bed;
And do it quickly, too, d'ye hear, or else I'll punch your head."

Or this:

"You, Johnny, if you tear your pants,
I'll flog you till I make you dance."

A New Lincoln Anecdote.

Col. Lewis D. Campbell, under the skillful playing of a reporter's fingers, recently gave forth the following anecdote. He called upon President Lincoln during the war, and was kindly received with the question, "What can I do for you, Lew.?" Informing him of my wish to go with McLean to Fort Lafayette, I said I desired him to give me a permit to do so. "Is that all?—most certainly will I;" and picking up a blank card, he wrote on it in pencil:

"Allow Col. Lew. D. Campbell to enter Fort Lafayette. A. LINCOLN."

I read it, and thanking him said, "All right, Mr. President, as far as it goes; but I would much prefer to have you add one thing more." Taking the card again and reading it aloud he inquired, "What more do you think necessary?" "Please add the words 'also to come out!'" Catching the idea he stretched out his long legs, and leaning back in his chair he again laughed loud enough to be heard all over the mansion. After adding the words, which he said were very important in those days, he inquired, "Lew, why did you not remain in the army?—you ought to be there." I replied, "My health failed, and I could not have lived until now in the service; but why do you think I should have remained?" "Because," said he, "you seem to have the natural elements for successful military service. Whilst you are disposed to push forward, you have at the same time the prudence to *guard the rear and provide for a safe retreat if necessary.*"

White Spots.

A white spot may be made upon a horse's forehead by blistering the part with common blistering ointment, but it must not be done so severely as to destroy the hair. A plaster of common pitch kept upon the part until it removes the hair has been used for this purpose.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. M. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hamm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.

Solicitor—John H. Hatley.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES—ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES.

Imported	Dublin Porter, English Porter and Brown Stout.
direct	Also, Old Cognac Brandy, Pure Old Rye Whisky, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Old Jamaica Rum.
by	

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Remember the place,
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

SPARE THE HORSE.

Oh, teamster, spare that horse,
How hard he tries to go,
There's load enough for two,
Do't strike another blow.
Give him a helping hand,
Or ease the load, I pray,
And he your kindness will
A thousand fold repay.

How patiently he toils
All through the heat and cold,
A faithful servant still,
Though wearied, worn and old.
Poor, dumb, unconscious brute!
And yet he seems to know,
Caressing of the hand
That deals the cruel blow.

What an imploring look,
And what a knowing eye,
And yet without the power
To utter e'en a cry.
See how he writhes and shakes,
While smarting with the pain,
Oh, cruel driver, pause!
Don't strike the brute again.

Humanity, at last,
Brought to a sense of shame,
Will punish those who give
Unnecessary pain.
Oh, driver, spare that horse,
How hard he tries to go;
There's load enough for two,
Don't strike another blow.

STRIKE OF IRON-ORE MINERS.

One Hundred and Fifty Men at Topton, Pa., Refuse to Work Any Longer at Reduced Wages, and Compel all Hands to do Likewise.

Topton, the centre of the iron-ore mining district along the East Pennsylvania Railroad, is at present the scene of a strike. In that immediate vicinity hundreds of miners are generally at work from one year's end to the other, and large quantities of ore are taken out and shipped in different directions. The wages paid the miners last summer was $1.60 per day, which was gradually reduced to $1.10 by fall. The men worked at this latter figure, apparently satisfied, until last Saturday, when they went on a strike for $1.25 per day. At some of the mines the men, it is said, have not been paid for some time, which is another element of dissatisfaction, and may have assisted in bringing about the strike. About one hundred and fifty men quit work and compelled, so report says, all others to do so, threatening to club any who refused. Excitement and anxiety are said to prevail in the vicinity

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are fatally aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge if the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest wood carvery to the most tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see circular.

27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.

JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spring Bed Oak Sole;
100 Cases French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of saddlers and shoemakers stock wholesale and retail.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

JOHN STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five tierces and boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties in want of glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and Fifth avenue.

DRUM & KUHN,
Architects.
Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth avenue, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Lieber Granite Co., Wier & Gibson, Gen. J. R. Porter, John Heath, Esq., G. A. Whitehouse, Marcus Aaron.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.: 849 LIBERTY STREET, Have in store for Sale, and to arrive
5 cars prime oats,
10 cars Shelled Corn,
10 cars prime New Ear Corn,
3 cars Wheat,
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed,
10,000 Heavy corrugated bale packs, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

At 12 1-2c, New Styles,
GOOD DELAINES!
At 18 3-4c, New Styles
DRESS GOODS.
At 25c,
BLACK POPLINS!
Extra Good Value.
At 25c,
Colored Alpacas
All Shades, Made to Our Own Order.
AT 31, 37½ AND 50c,
BLACK ALPACAS
Very Low for Quality.
New Dress Goods,
New Dress Goods!
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!
Men's Wear, Cloths, Sackings, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques.
Full Stock! New Goods arriving daily at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Cheaper than Ever.
Buy Goods now as they will
Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
Many Good Bargains
In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.

CALL AND SEE

Our 12½ cent Dress Goods,
Our 15 cent Dress Goods,
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods,
Our 20 cent Dress Goods,
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.

All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.

Special Bargains,

At 8c, Good Dark Gingahams,
At 10c Wide Sheeting Muslins,
At 12½c, Lonsdale Bleached Muslins,
At 8c, some of the Best Prints,
At 18½c, Good Style Tycoon Repps,
At 25c, Wide Merino Plaids,
At 50c, All Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets.

To close out at very low prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Boyard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS!
Avoid the Danger of River Shipments at this season, and patronize
THE ONLY RELIABLE ROUTE.
The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway
ARE RECEIVING FREIGHT FOR POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER, as follows:
DRAVOSBURG, CAMDEN, ELIZABETH, HUSTON'S RUN, MONONGAHELA CITY, and intermediate points.
Rates as Low as by any Other Route.
SPEED AND SAFETY INSURED.
For further particulars apply at Depot, corner Fourth and Carson streets, Southside, or to
WM. J. ROSE, Gen'l Freight Agent,
61 Fourth avenue.

SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 173 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness arising as the result of self-abuse in youth or excesse in maturer years and its dreadful train of following evils, such as Seminal emissions, blotches, debility, d

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Sport Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open Daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. S. Lupton,
A. T. Dewhurst, M. P. Smith,
Frank Rohne, Jno. W. Bayne,
W. W. Speer, Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections make promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1874.

The weather, for a few days past, has excited an unfavorable influence on finances, limiting transactions and imparting dullness to the market. There is a continued tendency to ease in the banks, and on the street. Good paper is readily taken at current rates, which are moderate. Mortgages of an acceptable character are readily negotiated, and a considerable number have been disposed of within a few days. Real estate is held firmly, but there are no transactions of moment. An active Spring market is, however, anticipated. Business shows a tendency to increased activity.

About $50,000 of our street improvement bonds have been sold since the 1st of January, indicating a fairly active market for those securities.

The course of events in Congress is attracting unusual attention, the report that the currency is to be increased to $400,000,000, while it has exerted no perceptible influence on monetary affairs, is regarded as promising great advantage.

Dullness characterized stock speculations yesterday. There were fluctuations, but in the main they seemed to be aimless. The general market retained its strength, and some stocks advanced in value. A rumor is current that a bull movement in Ohios is forming. The approach of the February election has given strength to Union Pacific, a struggle being in progress to control the next election.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Gold closed at	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5/20s—1861—coupons	117½	118
" 1865.	116¾	117¾
5-20 1863	115¾	115¾
5-20—1864.	115½	116¼
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	117½	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	117	117
10-40's	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	114¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	104¾
Erie	45¾	45¾
St. Paul	48¾	48¾
Do. preferred	72	72¾
Michigan Southern	93	93¾
Do. Central	88¾	89¾
North Western Common	61	61
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Rock Island	104¾	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾
Ohio & New York	91½	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	53¾	54¾
Reading	125	125
Chicago and Alton	118	116
Adams Express	93¾	93¾
American Express	60	64¾
U. S. Express	70¾	69¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	68¾	69
C. C. C. & I.	100	101¾
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Penna. Central	48	47¾
Reading	58¾	58¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120	121¾
Oil Creek	16¾	18¾
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59¾
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Empire do.	50	50
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90	90
Penna. scrip dividend	94¾	94¾

NEW YORK, January 21, 1874.

Money was easy at 5 per cent. Sterling was quiet at 482¼@483 for sixty days and 486@486¼ for sight. The customs receipts amounted to $325,000. Gold closed at 111¾, the lowest point of the day. The highest price was 111¾, but most of the business was at 111¾. The carrying rates were 4 to 6. The Treasury disbursement amounted to $200,000. The clearing were $51,000,000. Governments closed strong at the best prices of the day. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened firm and advanced to ½@2¾. The advance was subsequently lost, but at midday the tendency of speculation changed, and the market advanced steadily until the close. The strongest stocks were New York Central, C. C. & I. C., and Union Pacific. The action of the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to the limit of legal tenders gives the bulls renewed confidence. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 145,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 29,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 32,000 Lake Shore, and about 4,000 each of St. Paul and Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118; 5 20's, '62, 114¾; do. '64, 116½; do. '65, 117¾; do. new, 116¾; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117; 10 40's, 112¾; Currency 6's, 114¾; new, 5's, 112¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee, old, 79¼; do. new, 79¼; Virginia, new, 112; do. old, 42; North Carolina old 29; do. new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 71; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 28¾; do. preferred, 33; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 70; American Express, 69½; United States Express, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 125¾; Michigan Central, 86¾; Lake Shore, 79¾; Panama, 125½; Union Pacific, 35¾; Chicago & Pittsburgh, 88¾; Illinois Central, 101¼; North-western common, 61; do preferred, 72¾; Rock Island, 105¼; St. Paul 48¾; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 54¾; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Baltimore, Hartford & Chicago, 2¾; Chicago & Alton, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Merchants Union Express, 2¼; Hannibal & St. Joe. 32¾; do preferred, 42; C. C. & I. C., 31¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 23¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 93¾.

LONDON, January 21.—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £95,000. Money 92¾; account 92¾; 4 20s '65, 108¾; 5-20s '67, 108¾; 10 40s, 105¾; new 5s 102¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 44¾; preferred, 70¾.

PARIS, January 21.—Rentes, 58f. 35c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1874.

The general produce markets continue moderately active, but quiet and devoid of any new or important features worthy of special notice; the demand, as a general thing, is still restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no recent important changes not already noted.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50@3.00 ₱ bri. for common to good, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6¾@7c ₱ gall.

BEANS—Sales at $2@2.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4c.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter is still short of the demand, and price, consequently, are fully sustained, 35@38. We understand several dealers have been drawing on New York within the past week for supplies; this demonstrates clearly that Pittsburgh is a better market for western shippers than New York, and largely increased receipts within the past week or so is almost certain.

COUNTRY LARD—@9 ₱ ₱.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at 10@12 ₱ brl., according to quality.

CHEESE—The market for prime Ohio Factory is reported firm, with a good demand, but prices remain as last quoted, 15@15½ in a jobbing way.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 19@20c by the car load, and 19@20 additional for smaller lots. Elaine, 25.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples still quoted at 8@9c, as to quality. Peaches, halves, 12@13c; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 16@18.

EGGS—The arrivals continue meagre, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are no better; fresh, 25c pickled, 16@20. Some dealers report that pickled are difficult to dispose of at any price.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair local trade, but the market is quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $7.25@7.75; red winters, $8@8.50; white, $9@10. Rye Flour, $6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and nominally unchanged; $1.60@1.65 for red winter, and $1.70@1.75 for white. The Oat market is firmer under the influence of light receipts, but prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 53@55 Bar Corn is in better supply, but prices are still maintained 70@75; new shelled is quotable at 73@75, and old at 77@78. Rye is scarce, and there is some inquiry for it; we advance our quotation to 90@91. There is no movement in Barley, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—There is a continued fair demand for the leading staples, and while the inquiry is a general thing is mainly for small lots to supply immediate necessities, there is nevertheless a very fair business in the aggregate. Coffee continues as strong as ever, while Sugars are weak, and within the past few days there has been a slight decline in first hands. Molasses Syrups and Rice are quiet and unchanged. Fish, particularly mackerel, are very firm and tending upward.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾ to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 19@22; fair, 18@19. Roasted 1 pound packages, 24c; loose, 24c.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

HOMINY—Firm at $4.75@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—Baled continues to come in freely, and the market is dull with stocks accumulating, although prices have undergone no material change, ranging from $18@20 ₱ ton, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—In fair supply, and quoted firm at $6 to $8 ₱ brl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows quoted at $1.20@1.25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1.12½@1.15 on track.

BUTTER Market dull, but prices remain unchanged. Dressed Hogs, 5½@5¾; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 12@14. Geese, 8@10.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, 9 lb. 12¾, 8 lb. 12¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar cured Dried Beef, 16. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 7¾. Bacon Hams, 14c. Bacon Sides, 8½c. Bacon Shoulders, 8c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 8c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Mess pork, $20 per barrel. Refined Lard for quotable rates, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. tierces, 10¾. Do. in 1 lb. caddies, 13c. Do. in 5 lb. 11¾c. do. in 3 lb. pails 12¾c. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausages, 11c.

RAGS—Quoted at 2@3½c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed in firm and tending upward; $1.85@1.90 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.06@1.06 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY.
WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1874.

Following are arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday up until noon to day, and in order to afford a comparison we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday.	89 cars	49 cars	10 cars
Monday.	34	22	21
Tuesday.	87	25	25
Wed'dy—up to noon	18	13	6
Total	228	114	61
Total all last week	161	89	29

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the arrivals thus far have been considerably in excess of those of the corresponding time last week, and this, together with the soft wet weather has had a depressing influence on business, although the sales thus far foot up 1,031 head, against 763 same time last week; in regard to prices there has been little or no change as yet. There were a number of prime to extra droves on sale, but only one of them, up to the time we left the yards, had changed hands. Sadler, Havens and Co. sold five cars of extra 1,500 Illinois steers at 6¾, which, by the way, may be considered the top of the market. There are but comparatively few cattle on sale in attendance this week. Philadelphia is pretty well represented, but there is not likely to be any inquiry of any consequence for shipment to New York, as was evident, however, that Philadelphia would be the main stand by the week, as it has been for several weeks past. We cannot but be surprised if the Philadelphia buyers should make an effort, in view of the largely increased offerings, to break the market, but it do look unlikely as yet that they would succeed, as holders generally, particularly those who have prime stock, will ship on further east if not speedily meeting with satisfactory sales. But the Philadelphia and New York markets were reported better this week, which was not without effect in keeping down the receipts here. The eastern advices been unfavorable, the situation here would doubtless be quite different, as in spite of the very unfavorable weather and increased offerings, buyers would no doubt have been able to have secured prices down. Quotations may be given as follows:

Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs	6.40@6.50
prime native steers, 1,300 @1,400 lbs	6.0 @6.25
Good native steers, 1,100@1,250 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs	4.7 @5.00
Common "	3.50@4.00
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	2.50@3.25

It is rumored that the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. is making advances to Philadelphia and Baltimore buyers here, with a view to getting them to ship via the Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. The distance from the yards to the Connellsville Road is small, not over two or three miles.

We clip the following from the New York Tribune of to-day: The Central Stock Yard and Transit Company give public notice to day of the opening of the new stock yards at Hunsinville, Long Island, the Fulton Ferry, on Monday, January 26, and very cordially invite all interested in the live stock trade to be present at the opening. The new yards are now being handled by the Chambers at and twenty third street ferries. All the cattle and sheep shipped over the Pennsylvania Railroad will be yarded in the new yard, and the Stock Yard Company furnish a line of cars to and from Brooklyn.

HOGS.

The hog market under the influence of liberal receipts, unfavorable weather and scarcely an average demand, commenced to drag yesterday to-day it was no better, and the indications at this writing point to a still lower range of prices. Philadelphia hogs have dropped full 10@15 cents ₱ cwt. and in Yorkers the decline was 25@37½ cents ₱ cwt. Prime to fancy can be quoted at 5.85@5.90, and the latter at 5.90@5.95 as to quality.

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been unusually heavy, footing up 62 cars, or more than double the number during the corresponding time last week. The market yesterday was bad, and today it was worse still. The pens were all full, while many of the eastern men had bought as they wanted, and prices may be written down as strong against us. Cost ₱ lb, with every prospect at this writing of a still further shrinkage. Extra fine wool, 100@110 lbs, 5¾@6 80; 90 lbs, 5@5¼; extra coarse wool, 120@130 lbs, 4¾@5; 100@110 lbs, 5¼@6. Geo. Perritt sold 95 extra fine wool Washington Co. wethers averaging 105 lbs, to Pearce, Philadelphia, at 6c. It is expected there will be fifty cars of sheep on sale in Philadelphia next Monday, whereas about one half of that number would be sufficient to meet the demand.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1874.

The Crude market continues firm, and the advance noted in our last report is fully sustained. At $1.20@1.25 ₱ brl. at Titusville and at $1.25@1.30 at Union, equal to about 3¾@3¾c per gallon delivered here. Refined is also firm and advancing; may be quoted at 12c free on cars here; 13¾@13¾ for January delivered in Philadelphia, and 13¾@14 for February. Eastern deliveries are still low, taking the cost of Crude into consideration and a further advance is not improbable.

The Market, if anything, is weaker, but unchanged; countries, $1.85; city make, $1.90.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	699
Duncan	Riverside O. W.	473
Fisher Bros.	Penn O. W.	160
Abrams	Nonpareil O. W.	8
Busnnell	Keystone O. W.	344
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	386
Fisher Bros	Eureka O. W.	148
Fisher Bros	Central O. W.	468
Abrams	Crystal O. W.	464
Baum & G	Hegra L& Co.	323
L. and F.	Brilliant D. W.	48
Duncan	American O. W.	3
Duncan	American O. W.	649
Total.		5,054

The North of England Iron Trade.

Although the statistics of the Cleveland iron trade for the past twelve months have not yet been made up, we can easily and accurately, from the data already available, anticipate by a few days the official figures. The production of the blast furnaces of the north of England for 1873 reached a total of one million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand and seventy two tons, being considerably in excess of the make of any previous year. The figures for the four immediately preceding years are as follows: 1868, one million two hundred and thirty three thousand four hundred and eighteen tons; 1869, one million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and eight tons; 1870, one million six hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven tons; 1871, one million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-nine tons. The production for 1873 will be under two million tons, the figures for the respective months being as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
January	164,125	August	168,027
February	154,49	September	167,162
March	172,59	October	173,176
April	164,07	November	159,512
May	168,91	Dec estimated	170,000
June	163,829		
July	166,441	Total	1,966,409

The total increase of make over 1872 is therefore 103,536 tons, or considerably less than the increase in any one of the preceding five years, even although that period includes one or two of the most depressed and unremunerative years in the whole range of northern metallurgy. Briefly stated the diminished production of 1873 is due, first, to restricted and irregular deliveries of coal and coke; second, to inadequate supplies of ironstone; third, to a suspension of labor among the ironstone miners of Cleveland, and fourth, to the inferior quality of the raw material used for metallurgical purposes.—Newcastle Chronicle.

Pork Packing.

The number of hogs packed at the six principal packing points in the West up to Friday evening last, compares with the total packing last season as follows:

	To Jan. 16 1874	Total 1873
Chicago	1,232,733	1,425,079
Cincinnati	541,761	626,315
St. Louis	415,264	548,060
Louisville	230,000	302,246
Indianapolis	221,000	198,317
Milwaukee	234,000	303,500
Total	2,885,358	3,591,447

Stock of Lumber at Chicago.

The Secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, Mr. W. L. Southworth, furnishes the following statement of the amount of lumber, &c. on hand and for sale in the yards of Chicago January 1, 1874. For comparison we annex the annual statement for the year 1873:

	Jan. 1, 1874	Jan. 1, 1873
Sawed pine lumber, feet	327,877,742	321,914,32
Hewed pine timber, feet	640,000	640,000
Pickets	1,58 ,000	706,000
Lath, pieces	25,8 0,183	27,761,859
Cedar posts	79,745	107,2 0
Sawed shingles	29,452,000	40,310,000

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. JUNCTION.			
Nimick & Co. m	34	Lewis B and D. m	2
Byers McC and Co. m	1	J Reamer m	4
Dilworth P & Co. m	2	Brown & Co. m	2
Total	37		45
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Pgh Bolt Co. o	1	Reese G & W. o	1
Shoenberger & Co. o	15	Zug & Co. o	2
Pgh Light D and Co. p	1	Phillips N & Co. p	4
Zug & Co. p	2		
Total	19		27
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
Caughey and H. b	1	Caughey and H. m	1
J Moorhead	3	J Moorhead m	4
Nimick & Co. m	10	Macintosh & Co. m	1
Total	14		20
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Jones & L. m	1	Kloman C Bro. m	1
Total.	1		2

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Trade was quiet today, but prints and worsted dress goods are moderately active in first hands. Cotton goods are quiet, but steady in price. Bleached shirtings and t b sd brands of cottonades are fairly active. Medium and choice prints are in good request. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "No one age fancy prints have been opened at 10c." Woolen clothings, fine fancy cassimeres and suitings are in moderate demand.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 21.—Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn quiet at 66@66c new. Oats dull and easy; No 1 State 46c. No 2 do 44c white. Petroleum steady and more active; unchanged.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

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KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Man once Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Development to the Young at a Critical Period. Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits, Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Diseases. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens sent FREE by mail, by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. au8:24

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouses and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Fill, Grocers Fixtures. Repairing.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Wood street.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Stree

NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARIANA.—A new and choice article for infant's food, made from the best Swiss milk, put up in hermetically sealed cans, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 21, 1874.

FLOUR—Cull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: No 1 spring Chicago $1.25@1.25½; No 2 do $1.22; cash; $1.23¾ seller February; $1.20¾ seller March; No 3 do $1.17; rejected $1.12. Corn dull and unchanged; No 2 mixed 36c cash; 39½c seller February; 40c seller March; new No 2, 31½c; rejected 30@30½c. Oats: demand good and prices advanced; No 2, 41c cash; 42c seller February; rejected 37½@38c. Rye in fair demand and market firm: No 2, 77@78c. Barley: fall No 2 $1.40@1.45; No 3 prices advanced.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Pork dull and prices lower; $14.25 cash; $14.25 seller February; $14.75 seller March. Lard dull and prices declined; $8.96 cash; $8 February; $8.30 March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7½c; short clear middles 7¾c. Hams 18 pounds averages, 9½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; $1.05.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 18½c; Orleans 18¾c; sales 1,200 bales. Flour dull and lower; receipts 17,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5.10@5.30; common to good $5.30@5.85; good to choice $5.90@6.20; white wheat extra $7.25@7.50. Corn 1c cheaper; receipts 47,000 bush.; sales 68,000 bush.; No 1 mixed 72½c; No 2 mixed 72c. Rye No 2 76c. Barley scarce and firm; No 2 spring $1.40. Oats dull and nominal; No 1 @ 54c; No 2 @ 53c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $15.75@16. Lard firm; kettle 9½@9¾c, steam 9c. Hogs active at $6.25.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 9½d; middling orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including and export 2,000 bales. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s 6d. Pork 80s. Lard 57s. Cheese 63s.

LONDON, January 21.—Consols for money and account 92¾. Erie 44¾. Illinois Central 93¾. Atlantic and Great Western 26¾. Bonds 74¾. Stocks steady; receipts of wheat for the week 67,000 qrs; sales 70,000 qrs; including 17,000 qrs American; flour 30s. Corn 36s 6d. Barley 37s. Oats 21s 6d. Peas 38s. Pork 80s. Lard 57s. Cheese 63s.

ANTWERP, January 21.—Petroleum 32f.

LONDON, January 21.—Spirits petroleum 10d. Turpentine 31s. Linseed 29s 3d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Western spring $1.55@1.60; Corn weak and lower; mixed western 40@41c; oats quiet. Rye steady. Provisions firmer with an improved demand. Mess Pork $16.50. Bulk shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides, clear rib, 9@9¼c. Hams, sugar cured, 12@13c. Lard, refined, 10¾c. Whisky quiet for good demand and market strong. Coffee very strong and buoyant. Whisky weak at $1.06@1.07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 21.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.48; amber Michigan $1.47; seller February $1.48; seller March $1.52@1.53; No 3 red $1.44. Corn opened firm but closed dull; high mixed 62c; seller February 65½c; seller March 69@70c; seller April 71c; seller May 72c. Oats: new Mixed 46c; low mixed, new, 43c; no grade, new, 42@c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 1 @ 43c; No 2 @ 42c. Dressed hogs quiet at $6.50. Clover seed $5.40.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—Cotton steady with a modera e demand. Flour quiet and unchanged; $6.50@8.75. Wheat quiet and unchange; $1.30@1 55. Corn for car demand and prices advanced; 50@55c. Coffee on fair demand and prices advanced; 20@23c. Provisions: demand fair and prices unchanged. Pork shoulders 6½c; bulk sides, clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 9½c. Lard: three 9½c; kegs 10½c; good 9½c. Whisky $1.07.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect; demand chiefly for better grades; middling 18¾@19c; sales 1,400 bales. Flour unchanged in every respect. Corn meal easier but active; $1.30@1.35. Bran in good demand; $1.10@1.15. Corn: 72@75c. Oats in fair demand, but rather easier; 38@39c. Hay quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Beeves: receipts 1,700 head; the stock reached the market at a late hour; transactions comparatively light; wholesale slaughter wanted a reduction of 25c from Monday's rates; sales at 10@12½c for common to extra native steers, and 9@9½c for ordinary to extra Texans. Milch cows: rivals yesterday and to-day 1,160 head; market closes weaker, at 5@7½ for common to choice; also, over-to-day's receipt 5,600 head, with 10 cars back; demand moderate; live sold at 5¾@6¾c per lb; dressed for city, 9¼@9¾c; for country, 8¼@8¾c for western.

BUFFALO, January 22.—Cattle: receipts, including reported arrivals, 7,229; total for the week 6,612; market moderately active at yesterday's decline from last week's closing prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,800; total for the week 21,800; market slow at a 25@50c decline from last week's closing prices. Hogs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,100; total for the week 11,200; market slow at a 25@50c decline from last week's closing prices.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 21.—Wool firm with a steady but moderate demand. Choice fleeces are offered sparingly and prices for desirable and combing fleeces are great ly wanting on with very little of the latter now to be had under 50@55c. Delaine and Merinos fleeces 50@55c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50@ 52c; coarse and combing 38@40c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 21.—Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan $1.90. Corn inactive. Oats dull; state 50@ 51c. Barley quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car oats, A Meyers; 1 do hay, T Brady & Co; 1 do whisky, Guckenheimer Bro; 10 brls apples, J H McCracken Bro; 45 cabbages, B H Hunter; 1 car flour, B H Voskamp; 2 do, Houck McC & Co; 1 do hay, J and W Fairley; 200 brls flour, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car do, owner; 32 tubs butter, 5 brls eggs, W H Graff & Co, 2 do, 15 do apples, Voigt M & Co; 15 bales hay, Logan, Orr & Co; 2 do, 22 elks oats, Schneibach & H; 14 brls apples, Aiken W & P; 15 do, D McMillan & Co; 3 do eggs, 1 do apples, W M Gormley; 6 brls apples, Voigt M & Co; 10 brls apples, Loh & C; 5 do poultry, 11 kegs lard, Head C & Co; 5 brls apples, P Duff & Son; 1 car blaster, Mills & Co; 1 do broom handles, H J McClellan.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars ₱ stone, F Aiden; 100 brls lime, W H Hamilton; 1 car s iron, Maloney & M; 11 pkgs sundries, F Pollard; 17 bbls scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 10 rolls leather, D R Pitcairn; 30 brls onions, Aiken W & P; 10 half brls 1 beer, C Kittner; 10 brls wine, H Evert; 13 brls ale, D McCoy; 20 brls do, D W Garrett; 195 brls hair and shavings 1 bbed, J Lessy & Co; 50 bdls p paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 350 brls do, J Graham; 100 brls whisky, J H J McCracken; 96 do, W S McCutcheon; 16 do rags, Balmer Bro & Co; 20 brls apples, A Bricker & Son; 10 do oat meal, Reed & Co; 50 do do, J Jenkins; 44 do apples and poultry, Loh & C; 16 do apples 32 hrs poultry, Head C & Co; 15 elks seed, McHenry & H; 10 brls apples, R F Kay & Co; 25 bdls paper, A McClurg & Co; 15 brls apples, J Bookeral; 50 do, Voigt M & Co; 22 do, J England; 15 elks h s apples, M Heil; 15 brls do apples, J A Graff; 44 do molasses 23 hhds sugar, Johnson & C; 71 brls molasses, Curry & M; 87 do, Shipton & W; 40 cadis vinegar, Gormley & M; 12 brls d apples, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 17 half do p bnrles, Wesley Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & St. LOUIS R. R.—30 bags m feed, Beckert & C; 39 bales hay, 1 car c feed, Laing & McK; 10 tres shoulders, Walker C & C; 1 car straw, Laing & McK; 2 do bag, 10 bris cement Laing & McK; 50 do whisky, J Seifreth & C; 15 do, Schmidt & F; 20 elks oats, Johnston & C; 2 cars staves, C A Wormcastle; 10 bbl s starch, Caskey & S; 10 brls whisky, W H Holmes; 10 do 1 oil, J Fleming; 6 hhds sugar, Wells & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—5 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 2 do barley, J Rhodes; 2 do oats Hallwood & McG; 1 do, W Orr & Co; 1 do, J & W Fairley; 2 do barley, M Weil & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—2 cars coal, Keystone B Co; 22 do Sable C Co; 1 do lime, W J Baughman; 6 b hides, W Flacers and S; 27 do G Kahn; 13 heads cabbage, D McCarty; 1 car ice, Chaut L I Co; 12 bbls apples, D McCarthy.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THE STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
Captain ..... S. Shuman.
On SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. O. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
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Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet
THURSDAY, Jan. 22—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER
STEAMER
JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN ..... Commander
W. S. DRAVO ..... Clerk
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and Orleans.
For freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
J. H. FAIRES & SON,
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For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
THURSDAY, January 22—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
LIONSIDES AND BARGES.
Will receive as announced above.
For further information apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GIBRIST & MACKEY,
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For Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.
THURSDAY, January 21—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MESSENGER.
M. A. COX ..... Commander
JOHN FISHER ..... Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Taking freight to Memphis, New Orleans and Nashville.
For freight or pas sage, apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.
PASSAGE TO AND FROM
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A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Union State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked to Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, London and from New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown each way.

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

The Election Law Out of the Senate.

A Harmonious Basis Reached at Last.

General Satisfaction Over the New Law.

A Number of Minor Matters Disposed of.

The House Ready for "Election" Debate To-day.

The Probabilities of a Speedy Passage of the Bill.

The Allegheny County Delegation on the Record.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock to day. The Allegheny County Representatives were in their seats as cheerful as though no untoward accident had deprived them of the enjoyment of the rich debate of the previous evening.

There was a general expectation that the Election bill would first come up for coasideration, but business of a routine character first engaged attention.

Confirmations.

The nomination of Fred. J. Garrod of Allegheny, as Notary Public, was confirmed.

Messrs. Alexander B. Garland of Wilmington, N. C. and John Ambler, of Virginia, were also confirmed as Commissioners of Deeds.

The annual report of the Fish Commissioners was read and filed. It will be printed.

Mr. Finch presented an additional provision in the act authorizing and regulating the issue of land warrants.

Taxes on Banks.

Also, a supplement to the act of 1868 in reference to taxing corporations, bankers and brokers. The supplement provides that corporations, &c., shall not be required to pay a tax on their dividends when in the same year, they have paid a tax on their capital stock.

Mr. White—An act to prevent fishermen and sportsmen from fishing for black bass, except from April 1st to July 15.

The Election Law.

Mr. White's substitute for McClure's election law was then called up.

Senator Lowry of Committee of the Whole to consider it.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, was called to the chair.

The debate on the matter the evening previous had pretty well exhausted the Senators who had indulged in it, and the discussion this morning was somewhat lacking in spice, although not in earnestness.

Mr. Wallace offered an amendment to section 22, providing for triplicate returns of the election, one of which should be given to the Inspector for the party in the minority. (The design of this was to enable the defeated ones to more closely scrutinize the election.) It was agreed to.

Also an amendment to section 2, providing that Assessors shall sit for five consecutive days —preceding the time for making their returns,—from nine o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of correcting the Registry lists.

Also, an amendment to section 19, requiring that the Registry lists shall be open for inspection while in the custody of the assessors during the time of their sittings.

Mr. McClure offered an amendment to section 22, making some additional safeguards around the ballot box and papers, by requiring that some suitable place be designated for keeping them, and for depositing also the returns from the Judges and Inspectors.

These amendments were all agreed to by Republicans. They were designed more especially to prevent fraud in Philadelphia, and were not opposed on the Republican side because they could be incorporated into the bill without changing its main features or making it in any great degree, more cumbersome.

Messrs. Humphreys and Anderson, of Allegheny, while the discussion was going on made noticeably strong speeches in favor of the amended law thus placing Allegheny right on the record.

There was general fraternal feeling at last and the bill after being thus amended was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate.

Obstreperous Rowland!

The yeas and nays were called upon its final passage, when 26 Senators voted for it and 1 against it. The gentleman who thus achieved immortality, was Senator George H. Rowland, of Pike.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met this afternoon at two o'clock.

The Speaker took from his table the report of the Auditor General in regard to banks, and it was received and filed and ordered to be printed.

The House, then, in accordance with the new rules, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ammerman, of Montour, was called to the Chair.

The first business disposed of was the Act in relation to vacancies in offices of Prothonotory, Clerk of Courts, and Registers, which passed its first reading without amendment.

Watching the Bills.

Mr Newmyer called up the proposed act presented by him in reference to the establishment of separate Orphans Courts. It will be remembered that this bill provides for three Judges for a separate Orphans Court in Allegheny county, five in Philadelphia, and two in Luzerne.

Mr. Oliver, of Erie, raised the point of order that the bill was a local one and was not legitimate under the rules.

The Speaker ruled this point not well taken. In support of this decision he had the clerk read, as his authority for allowing such a bill to be considered, the following clause from Section 22 of the new Constitution.

"In every county wherein the population shall exceed 150,000, the General Assembly, *shall*, and in any other county *may*, establish a separate Orphan's Court, to consist of one or more Judges who shall be learned in the law, which Court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in or which may hereafter be conferred upon the Orphan's Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphan's Courts proceedings, shall cease and determine."

Mr. Oliver succumbed, and the bill, without amendment passed its first reading.

Coroner's "Perq's."

The bill regulating fees of Coroner's was next called.

Mr. Webb of Bradford, opposed the bill, and Messrs. Brockway, McCreery, of Venango, and Mitchell supported it. The bill without amendment passed its first reading.

"The Law" Before the House.

The House at last was gratified at the reception from the Senate of the election law, as it had passed that body.

It came up in regular order but was not put under direct consideration as it went over for a day.

Leave to Stay.

Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. Christy, who was detained at home for a few days.

The House then adjourned.

Satisfied.

There seems to be general satisfaction at the result, in regard to the election law. The bill as it passed, seems to be endorsed in both Republican and Democratic circles as about the fairest measure of the kind that could be enacted. There is scarcely any doubt but that it will go through the House, as the whole business has been pretty generally overhauled in the Senate, and the vote of that body is a good index of the general sentiment.

ARCTIC.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In France the horse chestnut is used extensively for the manufacture of starch.

It is said that heating the water in which steel is to be tempered prevents the development of flaws and cracks.

Sir Samuel Baker says that fire can not advance through grass, even when it is blowing a gale, faster than six miles an hour.

Recent experiments show that water which remains over night in lead pipes, contains one tenth of a grain of lead to the gallon.

An Anglo-Italian company has been formed to drain the Ferrara marshes lying near the mouth of the river Po. The marshes cover an area of about two hundred thousand square miles. It is proposed to use eight pumps, each of which will discharge 57,000 gallons of water per minute.

Prof. Donders has been redetermining the time necessary for the transmission of sensation to the brain, the formation of judgment, and the transmission of volition to the hand. When the eye receives the sensation it requires .15th of a second, but when the ear is employed only .09th of a second is needed.

One of the finest papers gives the following account of the vitality of an orange tree: "Two persons in whose an orange tree had been bequeathed, not being able to agree as to their respective shares in it, resolved at last to divide it into two equal parts by sawing it through from top to bottom. This was accordingly done; each removed his part, covered the wounds made by the saw with a mixture of clay and cowdung, and planted it. The result was that by degrees the bark covered the exposed surface, and each of the halves became a perfect and healthy tree."

To Prevent Cold Feet at Bed-Time.

Draw off your stokings just before undressing, and rub your ankles and feet well with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure, for five or ten minutes, and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen cloth or flannel, is very useful.

HOME NEWS.

School of Design.

The annual exhibition at the School of Design will take place to-day, commencing this morning at ten o'clock. The display this year is very good, and will compare very favorably with any of its predecessors. The friends of the institution and friends of art culture will find much to interest them in a tour of the school rooms, in the Bank of Commerce building, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street.

Indebtedness of the South Side Wards.

The following statement, prepared by Controller Snodgrass, will show the valuation of property in the South Side Wards having separate indebtedness, the rate of taxation that will be required to meet the same, and the estimated revenue to be derived:

Wards.	Valuation.	Milage.	Est. Rev.
24th	$2 698 650	1	$ 2 698 65
25th & 28 h..	7 291 517	2½	18 236 27
27th	2 161 950	1	2 161 95
31st	1 156 870	1½	1 735 30
324	2 311 125	1	2 311 12
34th	954 960	3	2 864 70
35th	1 637 003	½	545 66
36th	1 258 891	3	3,776 67

Regulating the Water Works.

This afternoon the committee having in charge the preparation of an ordinance regulating the construction of the new water works, will meet in connection with the City Solicitor, when the matter will be discussed and drafts of the proposed ordinances probably submitted for inspection. Under the provisions of this ordinance, as we learn, a committee, to be known as the "Water Extension Committee" is created. It will consist of seven members—three from Select and four from Common Councils, which committee will be empowered to select one suitable person as General Manager of the whole work. The committee will have full charge of the works and extension, and will be appointed by the Presidents of Councils, as one of the regular standing committees, and will be subject to appointment annually. The ordinance will likely be reported to Councils at their meeting on Monday next.

Aquatic.

It seems that Coulter has accepted Brown's challenge to row, as the following communication from this week's *Clipper* will show:

TORONTO, ONT., January 14, 1874.

"Frank Queen—*Dear Sir:* I see by your issue of January 10th, that Mr. Brown offers to row any oarsman in America, a five-mile sculler's race. Now, as John Biglin did not accept the challenge in your past issue, I will do so upon those conditions: The race to be for one thousand dollars a side and the championship of America; to take place on the same course as that upon which the college races will be rowed this year—three days before or two days after said regatta—or on Toronto bay; each man to pay his own expenses. If this suits Mr. Brown, he can put up a deposit at your office and I will cover it. Now as there are many scullers for the championship, I would suggest that each of them put up one thousand dollars for a sweepstakes race; then we will find out who is the best man."

"Yours respectfully,

HARRY COULTER."

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the class of '73, held at the High School, Tuesday evening 20th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise Providence to take from us our brightest and best beloved classmate, Robert L. Dickey. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of the class of '73 of the High School do most deeply deplore his loss.

Resolved, That while we grieve for him we are most thankful that our grief is not like that of those who have no hope, for we know that we shall meet again.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathies in this his time of trouble to his mother and the rest of the family.

Resolved, That we will always cherish his memory in our hearts and that the name of our beloved classmate shall never be forgotten.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with the names of the class appended, be presented to his mother, and also that a copy be handed to the daily papers for publication.

N. N. Boyce, President.

Chas. R. Ewart, Secretary.

Auspicious Opening of Real Estate.

Mr. A. J. Pentecost, who has been very successful in the sale of real estate, and whose business tact, keen foresight and sound judgment entitle his opinion to be regarded as a law in real estate matters, assures us that the present year will be extremely favorable for operations in this class of investments, as moneyed men and speculators are convinced that stocks are too unreliable to offer them any approach to that safety of investment which is the basis of all security. Mr. Pentecost begins the year with a demand for eligibly located properties, far exceeding that of former years, and is already transacting a larger business in this line, than what is usually done in the months which are called the real estate harvest. His well known ability and his former success point to him as a person thoroughly well qualified to dispose of property to the best possible advantage. He will offer for sale, on Saturday next, that excellent business stand, No. 70 Federal street, Allegheny city, convenient to the West Penn Depot, and adjoining the New Girard Bank Building. Sale to commence at 3 P. M. Terms easy. Attend for a bargain.

Hon. William Parsons.

We congratulate our readers that the Lecture Committee of the Library Association, has engaged this eloquent literary orator. No foreign celebrity that has ever visited our shores has given as much general satisfaction to the people of the United States, as Mr. Parsons. Of deep culture, thorough training, expanded views, dignified mien, and fine personal appearance, he is peculiarly well fitted to shine in the rostrum. He is a vigorous and voluminous writer, and his repertoire is therefore very extensive. He has wisely chosen, however, for his subject, to night, one eminently fitted for Pittsburghers to hear, viz: "The History of Railways," our city being in every sense of the word a "great railroad center," and we are all more or less interested in railways. The "Boston *Journal* speaks of this lecture thus: 'It was superb. Taken all in all, we make no exceptions, it was the best lecture in the course.' When the speaker retired from the stage, the people arose to their feet with the inward satisfaction that they were enabled to carry something home with them. His word-painting was incomparable. Never was a scene pictured out more graphic in every detail, and for no less than the description he gave of the collieries of England, where George Stephenson, when a mere lad, earned his first wages. One could see, as it were, before him, the very seams and strata of coal he described, in which the miners toiled at their peril. His delineation of character was likewise perfect. We predict a brilliant future for Mr. Parsons in America. His *debut* has certainly been most flattering. Should the Lecture Committee engage him for another season, we promise him a warm reception."

THE ABSENT CASHIER.

Will Grier Come Back—The Stockholders Propose to Give Him Ten Days Grace—The Reward Then to be Doubled, Making it $10,000.

At the meeting of stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, held at the Ralston schoolhouse on Tuesday evening, a resolution was offered to the effect, that in case Robert J. Grier did not return within ten days from the withdrawal of the reward of $5,000, the sum would be increased to double the amount, and greater efforts made to compel his return. The resolution, on account of the small attendance, was laid over till the next meeting. In conversation with the stockholders, they emphatically say that the missing cashier is not attending to the agreement made through his friends, but that now he demands of them a written guarantee that he will not be prosecuted, if he returns. They say, that the terms which he now proposes to come back on, are such, that the stockholders of the bank can not possibly agree to them, as that would be compounding a felony. Those of the stockholders whom our reporter has interviewed, charge, that some parties are not over anxious to see Grier back, and are doing all that is possible to keep him from returning. It still remains to be seen, whether Mr. Grier will accept of the terms made, or will wait till the reward is doubled, when they say, that the gentleman must be brought back.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

A Man Found Lying on a Pile of Clothing in the Young Men's Home With His Skull Fractured.

On last evening, a case, which at present is surrounded with mystery, was brought to light at the Young Men's Home on Duquesne Way. As one of the attendants was going through the house, he found a man lying on a pile of clothes in a room, in a semi unconscious state, bleeding profusely from a very ugly wound in the head. How he came there or where he came from is not known. Assistance was immediately procured, the man picked up and carried to the office of Dr. McCoy, on 5th avenue. When the party arrived there, the man was in a raving state, knowing nothing of what was going on around him. He was muttering a sort of gibberish to himself, but said nothing that was intelligible. Dr. McCoy made an examination and found that the man had received a serious fracture of the skull, and his head looked an inch high.

SOME OF THE BRAINS HAD OOZED OUT.

The skull was crushed on the left side, over the ear, as if done by some blunt instrument or by a fall. The physician dressed the man's injuries, and then had a conveyance procured and had him taken to the Mercy Hospital. His injuries are of such a nature that he cannot recover. The name of the injured man is supposed to be Antoine Haile, and it is thought he is a native of Switzerland, such at least would seem, from papers found on his person. He looks like a laboring man about thirty years of age. There is considerable mystery surrounding this case. The doctor says that the injuries might have been inflicted by a fall, "but," he adds, "it must have been a very heavy one." It looks as though he was struck by a blunt, heavy instrument of some kind. His clothes were muddy and dry, and would lead to the belief that he had been in a scuffle.

THE MAN'S INJURIES WILL PROVE FATAL,

but where or how he received them, is unknown. His appearance showed no signs of liquor, and his general dress would betoken that of a respectable hard working man. How he came into the Young Men's Home is something queer. No one saw him enter, and no one knew he was there till an attache happened to pass through the room, heard his groans, and found him lying upon a pile of clothes, helpless and half unconscious. This is a case that will bear investigation. The man received his injuries outside of the building, and it is presumed, to escape from his assailants, he took shelter within the walls of the hospitable home. In view of the amount of crime now prevalent, this is a case that should be investigated by the proper authorities.

"PULLING THE WIRES."

A Little More Light on "Ways That Are Dark."

The Coming City Election—How the "Plans" Progress—Denials Strangely Contradicted by Facts—Preparing for Work on Saturday—The Feeling Among the Best Men of the Party—Square Nominations Demanded—The Prerogatives of a Chairman—A Conflict of Opinion—How it Has Been in Other Days—The South Side Districts Filled Up—What is to be Done About It.

The article published in these columns on Tuesday morning concerning certain "plans" in regard to the city election has been the theme of general discussion since its appearance, and has served to greatly deepen the interest, which had previously existed in regard to the approaching contest. The frank committee man, who communicated what he saw of these "plans" gave such a straight forward account of what he knew to be on foot, that its effect was startling among the general mass of the people, who were looking for an honest election next time, but more especially in certain quarters where its statements struck home.

DENIALS IN ORDER.

Under the circumstances, it was but in the regular order for denials to come, and it was not surprising that the natty chairman of the Executive Committee should lose relish for his habitual repast in his haste to present himself, bright and early, in our sanctum, with multitudinous explanations of the delay complained of, and profuse expressions of a desire to "do as the people desired," even to the immediate calling together of the committee. To the general observer it would undoubtedly have made a better appearance had the call been issued previous, instead of subsequent, to the publication; but giving the explaining visitor the full benefit of his statements, the matter was allowed for the time to rest, with the announcement made upon his authority, that the committee would meet on Saturday and itself proceed to fill vacancies, make appointments, and arrange business in the regular way in open committee. It is true, though, that perhaps unwittingly, but none the less effectively, did the denials corroborate what had been said, and very forcibly did they read the language of the frank committee man who closed his statemen's with the remark: "Of course the leaders in the movement will deny it, and if the thing is made public may suddenly change their tactics. But I dont care what they say or do; that's what they're up to now."

With a conviction, however, that the explanations given were hardly up to the requisite thickness, and, perhaps, feeling that a little strengthener should be added, the affable Chairman of the E. C. next addressed himself to the promulgation of his views in the shape of an interview with a representative of a contemporary in which an effusion purporting to give "The Reason Why," appeared prominently. It would, perhaps, have been just as well if that reason why had never been given at all; for presuming the interviewer failed to have rightly caught the utterances of the "affable and gallant explain," interviewed, there are some singular statements that tend still further to corroborate what was first charged. Prominent among these is the construction put upon

HIS POWERS AS CHAIRMAN

and his intention to follow up the idea thus entertained. But to quote the paragraph:

"Rep.—He (the committeeman) further intimated that the members of the Committee from the Southside wards would be selected with a view to packing the Committee on favor of certain aspirants. Is that so?

The Chairman—It is not so. The members from the Southside will be chosen as this seemingly dissatisfied committeeman was chosen—by *me*, as Chairman of the Committee."

The italics are ours, and it will strike every Republican reader as a rather strong definition of the prerogatives of the chairman of a committee which heretofore has been supposed to have jurisdiction over its appointment. Giving due allowance to the view expressed by this chairman, and with a fervent desire to have the gentleman set right on the record, a representative of this paper sought for information that would give color to this assumption of authority; but the search was unfortunate.

When the matter was set forth to other members of the Committee, not interested in the "plans" heretofore referred to, the assumption of the Chairman was denounced. Among those whom the searcher after information encountered was Squire Bodamer, who from a previous experience as Chairman of the Committee, gained some knowledge of the powers of the position.

A PRECEDENT.

"I suppose, 'Squire," remarked the interviewer by way of introduction, "You've read the Captain's denial published this morning."

"Yes, I glanced over it."

"Well, what do you think about his power to fill vacancies and appoint new men?"

"That game won't work. It's preposterous for him to assume such power. The committee will never stand it."

"Oh yes, I recollect it now. You tried your hand at appointing did'nt you."

"A little, although I had no object in view except to have a full committee. Well, that was about the time our colored voters were to have representation, and so I just put on some of them and filled some other vacancies too, at the same time with white men. You remember the row. The committee made a terrible fuss. They told me I had no right to exercise such authority, and they refused to sanction it. They then went to work and had names proposed in open Committee, and in a regular way filled up vacancies and appointed new men. In fact up to that time, right straight the utterances of the "affable and gallant explain"